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OLD WORLD GOSSIP.

FRENCH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL THEORIES.

STORMS ON THE CONTINENT—THE VON ARNIM TRIAL—THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY—DISORDERLY STUDENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 11, 1874.

For some days past we have had a series of violent tornadoes on the Continent, the fierce winds being accompanied with rain or hail. For two days, at least, Paris was racked by tempests, and many a chimney-pot had a lofty fall. Scores of scaffoldings used in erecting, repairing, or cleaning buildings have been blown down, but fortunately there has been no loss of life, and very few serious accidents have been reported. Along the coast there have been storms of unusual violence. On Wednesday Bordeaux and Marseilles suffered considerably, and there was reported a number of grave disasters, with great loss of property. Along the German Ocean there were also heavy gales, but St. Petersburg seems to have been the only city north of us that has suffered to any great extent. The sea there rose nine feet above the usual high-water mark, and was driven inland in so great a volume that all the lower part of the city was inundated. More than a thousand families suffered, and at least a thousand were driven from their ordinary dwellings, and are now lodged and fed at the public expense. But the violence of these storms seems to have been expended upon the land, and no disasters have yet been reported upon the sea. This is the most important point, so far as we are concerned, for thousands of persons are waiting for news of our great passenger steamers, and in fancy following them across the ocean. We have every reason to believe that these frightful tempests did no damage upon the sea, but, of couse, the telegraph will give the requisite assurances to those who now have friends upon the Atlantic before my letter appears in print.

COUNT ARNIM'S TRIAL.

The main topic of the day is the trial of Count Arnim at Berlin, and contrary to their usual custom several of the French papers have sent correspondents to report the process. That our journals are not yet equal to this sort of business is shown by the fact that two of these correspondents came to me for an engagement, on the ground that the pay allowed them was inadequate to their wants. I might have employed one, who is a very eminent man in French literature, but for the fact that it is utterly impossible to compete with the London *Times*. It has a special engagement with the telegraph companies for the use of a wire, and will send from three to five columns daily. Thus the *Times* will reach you with its report one steamer ahead of any letter that can be sent from Berlin. By giving these reports, therefore, or concise summaries of them, you will be certain to have the best and most reliable news of the Arnim affair, and anything else would be but a showy kind of extravagance that would not benefit the reading public. I think we can fairly say that it was the example of the New-York press, which made the London *Times* adopt its present system, but having adopted it, the means at its command makes competition out of the question on this side of the Atlantic.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

I need scarcely say, I should presume, that the National Assembly is now doing nothing of any consequence to the country, for all measures that can have any relation to the future are carefully avoided. Yesterday I met a Deputy, perhaps as large a property-holder as there is in the Chamber, and expressed some surprise to find him in the city. He frankly declared that he seldom went to Versailles at all, since it was of no earthly use. He could employ his time a great deal better in attending to his large agricultural and industrial interests, which furnish employment to thousands of laboring men. He was firmly convinced that this Assembly would do nothing, that nothing could be done by it, that harm was done by its futile discussions, and that it was idle to waste time there from day to day. "And," he concluded, "in saying this I express the opinion of seven hundred Deputies, of all but a small group of the Extreme Left who make politics a profession, and who are looking forward to another Commune." If I dared give the name of this Deputy you would quickly see how much weight must be attached to his words. I have no doubt that the present body is wasting time. It forms plans only to unmake them the next day, and is engaged in a game like that of chess, the object being to outplay each other and arrive, not solely to a checkmate, but to a command of the board. That the seven hundred and fifty representatives of the people know that they are unable to do anything is shown by two facts: They cannot make the annual budget complete by more than a hundred millions, and they have resolved to avoid exciting topics for the sake of trade in toys and holiday gifts upon the boulevards during the rest of the year. After the late scene, a petition was sent in, saying that these political discussions caused so great a feeling of insecurity that nobody was buying; business was dead; the critical period of the year was approaching, and unless we had a few days of relative tranquillity nothing would be sold in the *barraques* and the handworkers in *articles de Paris* entirely ruined. It seems strange that the debates in the National Legislature should or could have such an effect upon trade, but the idea is firmly rooted in the Parisian mind, and the hypothesis was regarded so respectable by the Deputies, that they entered into a tacit agreement not to quarrel any more, to any great extent, until the holidays have passed. Then they will begin again, as the French phrase goes, *la plus belle*.

TIMELY ADVICE.

These are proofs of the powerlessness of the present body—at least its powerlessness for good, if not for harm. And what is the remedy? M. Emile De Girardin's remedy has been, I perceive, fully discussed by you. He wants an immediate constitution of an impersonal Septennate; but the first requisite is lacking, and the portion wants one of its necessary elements—a parliamentary majority to vote the organic laws required by this hybrid, permanent, provisional anomaly called an impersonal Septennate for want of a better name. "*Prenez mon Roi*," say the Monarchists, who think that France is afflicted with a sort of king's-evil, which nothing will cure but a touch of the royal hand. "Consult the people," say the Bonapartists, who think that France is *ennuyé*, and in want of an Imperialist stimulant. What the Republicans demand is a little more than I can make out at this moment, unless it be portfolios and power, for the moderate Republicans now stand in such mortal fear of their Radical allies (and incumbrances) that they dare not make a proposition. M. Picard has done something, however, and his proposition is the only business-like thing that I have yet seen. It is tolerably certain, I think, that a plebiscite would result in one of two things—either an Imperialist restoration or a Radical Republic, with M. Gambetta or M. Challemet-Lacour, by far the ablest man of the two, at its head. Whatever may be thought of the principle, therefore, the predicted results serve to put this method out of the question. Thus we come back to the starting-point. Admitting that the present Assembly is powerless and useless, what are you to do? It is impossible to get another Assembly so long as this refuses to dissolve. M. Picard's proposition is to renew the Chamber by fractions, say of one-fourth or one-fifth. From a Republican point of view, I can see no objection to this method. The result would be the introduction of a number of Republicans and some Bonapartists, but the former would have a majority. Being a Republican measure, however, it is not likely to find favor, and I can see nothing but a violent end to the present body. MacMahon has been gradually strengthening his position, and the time may come when he will feel obliged to ask the Deputies to separate, under penalty of an appeal to the nation between them and the Executive.

THE DISORDERLY STUDENTS.

Nothing has been said for some days about the troubles at the School of Medicine, and I may as well complete the story. Dr. Chauffard tried to lecture as usual, and although there was no disturbances he found himself lecturing to empty benches. Instead of a well-filled amphitheatre he had only about ten students, and with a malice which any student will comprehend these ten persons scattered themselves about as much as possible. In so vast an amphitheatre ten students, sitting singly and at great distances from each other, were almost lost. The Professor had stood firm against the storm, but he broke down before this demonstration. He began to tremble as his eye wandered about in search of a hearer, and, with the conviction that his usefulness had come to a close, he cut short his lecture, and, with moistened eyes, left the room. It was a touching sight to see the agony of that strong man whose career seemed to be broken and for no fault of his own. The next day he asked for an indefinite leave of absence, and now his chair is filled by another and far less eminent man.

A CURIOUS APPOINTMENT.

This is what *la politique* does when it rises to the head of young and unreflecting men. There are some curious details respecting this appointment. The place of Inspector of Medical Studies has been vacant for more than two years, ever since the death of M. Denouvilliers. It was created during the reign of Louis Philippe by M. Guizot, who wished to confer a favor upon a doctor who wrote some very obliging and amiable articles in the *Journal des Débats*. This same doctor had failed several times in the competitive examinations opened for the place of *agrégés* in the Medical School. He was not a strong man in his profession, yet he had been very kind with his pen, and it was necessary to raise him from the ranks. Nothing better was found for him than to create a useless sinecure, and he was made titulary with a salary of 25,000 francs a year and the title of "Inspector of Medical Studies." When it became necessary to fill the vacancy caused by the death of M. Denouvilliers, Jules Simon, who was then Minister of Public Instruction, was very much embarrassed. He wanted to appoint M. Gavarret, a man of his own political opinion and party, but his fear of displeasing Mgr. Dupanloup made him hesitate to take this step. For two years Profs. Dolbeau, Béhier, Gavarret, and Chauffard gratuitously performed the modest duties turn and turn about, and no great amount of trouble did it give them. When M. De Cumont was made Minister the four competitors for this sum of 25,000 francs and nothing to do for the money began to use their influence with—not the Minister, but with his master—the Bishop of Orleans. A piquant detail of this struggle is given. One of the competitors had got so far that he often dined at Monseigneur's private table and felt sure of his case; but one day when dining with the Bishop he saw the latter write a telegram at table, before his eyes, and send it off to M. De Cumont. This dispatch was: "Give the place to Dr. Chauffard." Whether the Doctor let slip some unorthodox expression, or whether the Bishop saw through his *courtisanerie* is more than any but himself can say. At the same time young Chauffard was taken from his desk in the department and made chief of the bureau of M. le Ministre himself; and after a few weeks' service received the Cross of the Legion d' Honneur for "exceptional services to the country." This happened just at the opening of the Medical School, and so great a cummulation of favors upon the Chauffard family at the hands of Monseigneur Dupanloup greatly outraged the students and shocked the popular sense of justice. The newspapers took the matter up and called it scandalous, and the rest came as a matter of course. The Doctor is now on leave of absence, and his son has been sent back to his desk to keep from an interpellation upon the subject in the Chamber; but although there was some question of having his title to the cross revoked by the Grand Chancellor of the Order, I think he still wears the red ribbon in his button-hole as a recompense for his three months of exceptional and distinguished service. I may add that malicious tongues accuse young Chauffard of carrying things with a high hand during his brief term of power, and, being strong in his support by the Bishop of Orleans, of refusing appointments, without consulting M. De Cumont, in all cases where they were not countersigned by Mgr. Dupanloup.

THE TASCHERMASCHER EXTRADITION IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, Canada, Dec. 24.—With regard to the reasons of the Minister of Justice for not recommending the extradition of Taschermascher, it may be said he was convicted before Judge Doucet only of false entries and embezzlement, which do not constitute forgery according to the English law, though they do according to the French. The French Consul makes his demand upon the assumption of forgery. There is no mention of embezzlement in the treaty of 1843 between France and Great Britain as a cause of extradition, so Taschermascher, who was convicted of embezzlement, could not be extradited.

ARREST OF AMERICAN WHISKY TRADERS IN MANITOBA.

OTTAWA, Canada, Dec. 24.—A letter dated Dufferin, Dec. 8, states that a dispatch received from Col. MacLeod, of the Mounted Police, conveys the information that thirty American whisky traders were arrested in the neighborhood of the Rocky Mountains, and were fined $200 each, and the whisky spilled on the plains. It was also stated that a murderer had been captured. The Mounted Police under Col. MacLeod were reported in good condition.

SUICIDE OF A CONNECTICUT LEGISLATOR.

NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 24.—Last evening, the body of Daniel Bailey, of Lebanon, Conn., was discovered by his wife in the barn on his premises, with his throat cut with a razor. Mr. Bailey was a member of the Connecticut Legislature, an officer in the church at Liberty Hill, and a strong temperance advocate, and must have become temporarily insane, as no cause is alleged for the act.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

NEW BRITISH POSSESSIONS—GENERAL GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1874.

Her Majesty's ship Basilisk has just returned to England, after a commission of nearly four years, and brings word that a large archipelago of islands has been discovered in the neighborhood of New-Guinea, and that two mountains in this region, each about 11,000 feet high, have been named "Mount Gladstone" and "Mount Disraeli." It would seem that the commander of the expedition was rather in doubt which Government would be in office when he came home, and thought to make sure of being on the right side by naming a mountain after each of the rival Premiers. There is an old story of a divinity student at Cambridge who, when asked a question about Gamaliel, replied, after a few minutes' reflection, "Ah! I know; a mountain in Asia Minor: people used to go and sit at the foot of it." It is to be feared that Mount Gladstone and Mount Disraeli may give rise to some historical confusion. It may hereafter be supposed that they were the early gods of the primitive people of the country, and altogether myths.

MR. DISRAELI.

The sort of nervous eagerness which has been shown by Mr. Disraeli's friends in their efforts to convince everybody that if ever there was anything the matter with him, he is now quite strong and hearty, rather excite than allay suspicions as to his state of health. One hears confident predictions that his period of public life is drawing to a close, and there are abundant speculations as to his probable successor. It can hardly be doubted that if ever Disraeli were to retire Lord Derby ought to take his place as head of the Government; but Lord Derby is strangely timorous, and there is some talk of the Duke of Richmond as an appropriate figure-head for the Cabinet. The first man there, whoever may be its nominal head, will of course be Lord Salisbury.

A TIMELY STORY.

The Duke of Somerset, who is noted for his quaint and candid humors, has just revived a good story in connection with the Papal dogmas. When Bishop Burnet was at Rome he met Christina, Queen of Sweden, who, though born a Protestant, had become a Roman Catholic, and asked her what she thought of the Pope's infallibility. She replied that she did not know much about his infallibility, but that she had a firm faith in the Pope's being under supernatural guidance, because she had herself known four of them, and they were all such consummate fools that if they had not had Divine assistance, she did not see how they could ever have got on at all.

THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE.

The Mordaunt divorce case is, happily, to be diposed of in silence. Sir F. Moncrieff, as representing his daughter, Lady Mordaunt, will not defend the suit, and, therefore, Sir Charles Mordaunt will obtain his divorce upon making, through his counsel, a general statement of his case. In the first suit there were five corespondents, and three of them—one being the Prince of Wales—went into the box and swore that, as far as they were concerned, the allegations of adultery were untrue. Perhaps this did not carry conviction to many minds, on account of the peculiar obligations which honor is supposed to impose in such a case, but on the other hand, the fact that two of the correspondents were afraid to subject themselves to the ordeal of examination, seemed tolerably conclusive. It was, perhaps, unfortunate for Sir C. Mordaunt that he could not cast his net without finding in it bigger fish than were wanted. In the present suit the number of co-respondents has been reduced to one, Lord Cole, who has lately been married, and who, it is understood, has resolutely refused to appear in court. Under these circumstances, Lady Mordaunt's advisers had no alternative but to allow the case to go by default. This also gives them the opportunity of saying that, as Lady Mordaunt is mad, she is incapable of supplying the materials for her defense. That the details of the scandal should be kept out of the newspapers is, of course, a great relief to decent-minded people.

THE PROPOSED NEW CLUB.

In *Punch's Pocket-book* for the new year there is an amusing picture of a supposed scene in the drawing-room of a club frequented by both sexes. This is a joke, of course, but its realization in actual life seems to be imminent. The promoters of the movement for having a club equally open to men and women have already got a large number of members or candidates enrolled, and have even got so far as to take a house in the neighborhood of Grosvenor square. One difficulty is to find a name for this novel institution. The Cock and Hen Club, the Bi-sexual, and the Middlesex have been proposed, but none have been deemed satisfactory. A young lady who was asked to join indicated the real perplexities of the affair by asking, "Is it the sort of place to which one can take one's mother?" And then, of course, there is the more serious question of mothers-in-law. It has been decided, I believe, that a husband may not introduce his wife, or a friend, or *vice versa*. Each must subscribe and be balloted for on his or her own account. But of course there will be no objection to a husband or wife introducing any one of less close relationship. The whole project only shows how little human nature is understood by some people, even after all these centuries during which it has been going on.

MORE RELIGIOUS DISPUTES.

After the late Lord Westbury's decision on the *Essays and Reviews* case, it was proposed that his memory should be celebrated in an epitaph, in which, among his other achievements, it should be recorded that he had abolished hell with costs, and taken away from pious members of the Church of England their last hope of everlasting damnation; but it would appear that, though most of the laity have reconciled themselves to the situation, some of the clergy are still reluctant to surrender this useful means of terror and intimidation. A man of high personal character and social position at Bristol has been passed over at the communion table by the Vicar of the parish because he had said that he did not altogether believe in hell-fire and the devil, and that there were passages in the Bible which a decent man would be ashamed to read aloud before women. The rejected communicant has brought an action in one of the ecclesiastical courts against the Vicar, and the question is to be fully gone into.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S DIARIES.

Dr. Livingstone's last diaries are out, and are extremely interesting. It is understood, however, that they have had to be a good deal edited, or in other words, abridged and softened down. His views on a variety of subjects had, in a long course of isolation, become startlingly unconventional, and his temper had also got to that state that his remarks on persons to whom he had taken, rightly or wrongly, a dislike, were rather stronger than would be tolerated by a jury. I believe, however, that the journals, as far as they go, are really Livingstone's own composition. I suppose you know that, as a rule, travelers are very good for traveling, but cannot write a bit, and that their writings are really done for them by literary persons provided by the publishers.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

It has been decided that Capt. Markham is to have the command of the Arctic expedition, and that the ships are to be the steam-whaler Bloodhound and the Royal Navy steam-sloop Alert, with five guns, 100-horse power nominal, and 751 tons, old measurement. The vessels will not sail till the end of June. A large quantity of beef—some 15,000 pounds—is being preserved at Deptford for the expedition. It is entirely lean meat taken from the round, and stripped of all fat, and is cut into steaks, put over a fire and dried. It is then packed in canisters holding about six pounds each, covered in boiled suet, which is run in, and then hermetically sealed.

CRITIQUES ON CATTLE.

The prize cattle shows have given rise to a new kind of artistic criticism, of which we have just had some beautiful samples in connection with the exhibition of fat stock by the Smithfield Club. Here are a few specimens from the *Times:* We read of a "feast of ample-sized level forms, but somewhat weak in rib and rump;" and of a prize ox, in whom, "from his fine muzzle, rare neck-vein, front of the shoulder filled up like an egg, and full bosom, to his grand hind-quarter, thick rounds and twist, there is scarcely a weak point, and who is in that state of complete ripeness, without undue weight of flesh or fat anywhere, which makes it a satisfaction to handle him." Lady Maud's rumps are said to be overloaded, though her rounds of beef are grand. "Nectarine Bud," we are assured, is perfection in shape, with "bosom, neck, shoulder, and flank superb, but perhaps a trifle short, and wanting a little in girth."

J. H. F.

WASHINGTON.

THE CAPITAL DESERTED — PREPARATIONS FOR CHRISTMAS—BEAUTIFUL WEATHER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—By the adjournment of Congress over the holiday week Washington is left in almost Midsummer dullness. The departments closed at noon to-day to give the clerks an opportunity to prepare for Christmas Day, which is a legal holiday in this District. Work in the Government offices will, however, be resumed on Saturday. The unusual mildness of Winter here is a subject of frequent remark and congratulations. There has been no protracted or severe storm since September. There has been no snow beyond a few flakes in the air, and only two or three days when men have had to suspend work on the Capitol grounds on account of the weather. Nearly all of December the days have been like late New-England Autumn, with the nights crisp and frosty, but not uncomfortably cold. The sufferings of the poor have been greatly mitigated by the mild weather, so that notwithstanding the hard times and the number of people out of work, the season has not been marked by the usual amount of distress.

THE INDIANS.

THE INTRUDING MINERS IN THE BLACK HILLS COUNTRY—PURSUIT BY THE AGENT WITH TROOPS AND INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received from Agent Bingham the following telegraphic report of his expedition, which started on the 7th inst. with a party of soldiers and Sioux Indians to hunt out the white intruders whom the Indians declared to be en route to the Black Hills:

FORT SULLY, Dakota, Dec. 23, 1874.

To the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington:

I pursued the miners thirty-five miles into the Black Hills. Would have overtaken them in two or three days more had not our rations been nearly exhausted. Troops should be sent at once to drive out the miners. The Indians are anxious to raise a war party to drive them out. Have advised them not to do so until we hear from you. Should the Indians attack the miners I fear war would be the result. Please answer.

(Signed) H. W. BINGHAM,
United States Indian Agent.

This report being transmitted to Secretary Delano, he has written the following letter to the Secretary of War:

"I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a report of this date from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the accompanying copy of a telegram and letter from Agent H. W. Bingham, of the Cheyenne River Agency, in relation to the intrusion of white men into the Black Hills country, and to his attempts, with the assistance of troops, to overtake and expel them. The country referred to is secured by treaty to the Sioux Indians, and I respectfully request that the most effective measures within the power of the War Department may be adopted toward all persons making encroachments upon said territory, and that all intruders be pursued, overtaken, and expelled from it."

HARTFORD, PROVIDENCE AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 24.—Pursuant to a warrant, issued upon the application of the stockholders of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, a large meeting of stockholders was held in this city to-day for the purpose of electing Directors. Calvin Day, of Hartford, President of the road, was called to the chair, which he took after causing his protest to be read declaring the meeting irregular and illegal. Charles P. Clark, of Boston, appeared as Trustee of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad, under the Bedell mortgage, which, he claimed, covered this road, and he moved that the meeting be dissolved.

A stock vote was called for, but there was no stock book present, that being in the possession of one of the adverse parties in Hartford. Hon. C. S. Bradley, one of the assignees in bankruptcy of the Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad, gave his judgment that the meeting was illegal. Finally, to prevent the immediate failure of the purposes of those who called the meeting of stockholders, the first for about ten years, the meeting adjourned for three weeks.

ROBBERY AND INCENDIARISM IN WOONSOCKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 24.—Soon after midnight last night a light was discovered in the counting-room connected with the Woonsocket Company's store in Bernon Village, Woonsocket. An entrance having been effected, it was discovered that a barrel of kerosene had been set running, the goods sprinkled with the liquid, and fire lit in several places. By prompt action the premises were saved, but the sum of $950 was missing from the money-drawer, showing that the fire was kindled to conceal the robbery. The goods were owned by Thomas Bell.

WASHED OVERBOARD AND DROWNED.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 24.—The bark Teal, from Turk's Island, now at this port, reports that on the 20th inst., during a gale, Philip Walsh, of St. Johns, Newfoundland, seaman, was washed overboard and lost. He leaves a wife and four children.

THE PHILADELPHIA MALPRACTICE CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—The identity of the victim of malpractice whose remains were left in the trunk at the Medical College has been ascertained. She proves to have been Johanna Morrison, a Welsh girl, who had been a servant in the family of John Grier, at Conshohocken.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SHOCKING RAILROAD DISASTER IN ENGLAND.

SEVERAL CARS THROWN INTO A CANAL—SIXTEEN PERSONS DROWNED.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—A shocking railway accident occurred to-day near the town of Woodstock, Oxfordshire. An express train on a branch of the Great Western Railway was thrown from the track, and precipitated down an embankment. Several of the carriages fell into a canal skirting the road, and sixteen of the passengers were drowned.

THIRTY PERSONS IN ALL KILLED, AND FIFTY WOUNDED.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Thirty persons were killed and fifty wounded by the railroad accident at Woodstock to-day. Some of the latter are fatally injured. All have been conveyed to Oxford.

ANOTHER COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

FIRE DAMP IN A NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE MINE—TWENTY-NINE MINERS KILLED.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—An explosion occurred in the Bignall Hill colliery, North Staffordshire, to-day. Twenty miners were killed. Thirteen bodies have been taken out.

SPAIN.

THE COMMISSION TO THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION—SENOR CASTELAR ON THE UNITED STATES.

MADRID, Dec. 24.—The Spanish Commissioners to the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition met to-day. Señor Castelar made an eloquent address. He sketched the rise and progress of the United States and the ideas of liberty and labor which prevailed there. He found in American civilization, language, and arts, traces of Spanish origin, which time and ingratitude were unable to eradicate.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The weather throughout England to-day is wet.

FRANCE.

HOLIDAY RECESS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—The National Assembly has adjourned until Jan. 5.

THE STEAMER JAPAN.

ARRIVAL OF MORE OF THE SURVIVORS AT HONG KONG.

HONG KONG, Dec. 24.—Two American war vessels have arrived here with additional survivors of the burned steam-ship Japan.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $279,649.

Lieut.-Commander E. T. Woodward is ordered to Brooklyn as executive.

James T. Mahoney has been appointed Gauger for the First District of California.

Judge Wallace on Wednesday declared the firm of Bates & Berry, of Syracuse, N. Y., bankrupts.

The steamer Lady Head arrived at Halifax, N. S., yesterday morning from Sable Island, and reports no wrecks.

Elwood Cook, a young son of L. H. Cook, was found drowned in a pond at Milford, Mass., on Wednesday evening.

Capt. Brooks, of Boston, was robbed of $2,500 and a gold watch and chain in a Pittsburg street-car yesterday.

Joseph Morris, an old citizen of Marion County, Ind., was killed a passing train, while attempting to cross the track, on Wednesday night.

On Wednesday the store of Hart, Taylor & Co., in Boston, was robbed of $3,000 worth of seal skins, the thieves walking out of the store with their plunder during business hours.

Bill Rodifer, a convict and desperado, who recently escaped from the penitentiary at Jeffersonville, Ind., was recaptured yesterday, near Memphis, in Clark County, after a desperate fight.

A daughter of Sebastian Eichenlaub, of Syracuse, N. Y., aged four years, was burned to death on Wednesday. The mother left the child near the stove, to attend to some household duties, and on her return the little one was dead.

The will of Samuel Small Stephens, of Baltimore, Md., recently deceased, was admitted to probate yesterday. He bequeathed $40,000 to the Theological Department of the University of Boston, and $10,000 to various asylums and benevolent institutions of Baltimore.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in the Southern, Middle, and New-England States, with colder and generally clear weather. Generally cloudy weather prevails in the lake region, with brisk westerly winds, lower temperature, and light snow near Lakes Ontario and Huron. The temperature has risen slightly in the North-west, with southerly winds, less pressure, and partly cloudy weather. Snow continues in Northern New-England. The barometer is highest in Tennessee, and decidedly low north-east of New-England and in the Upper Missouri Valley. The rivers have risen at Cairo, Cincinnati, and Louisville.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States generally clear and colder weather will prevail, with brisk north or west winds, and rising barometer.

For the lower lake region partly cloudy weather, with brisk westerly winds backing to southerly, rising, followed by falling barometer, and temperature below freezing.

For the upper lake region and the North-west, increasing cloudiness and slowly rising temperature, with easterly or southerly winds, and falling barometer east of the Mississippi.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	28°	39°	3:30 P. M.	39°	46°
6 A. M.	28°	38°	6 P. M.	39°	35°
9 A. M.	31°	38°	9 P. M.	36°	32°
12 M.	36°	40°	12 P. M.	33°	30°

Average temperature yesterday.......................36½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......................33¾°

A DESPERADO AT LARGE.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 24.—John Lavenburg, the Minersville policeman who was wounded while attempting to arrest Patrick Brett, at Heckscherville, will recover, although he is seriously injured. Brett refused to give himself up, and, armed with a gun and revolvers, defied arrest by the policeman. Officers were sent from Pottsville, but before they reached the spot Brett had fled.

PROBABLE MURDER.

RUMFORD, Me., Dec. 24.—Walter Abbott was found dead in the road near here this morning, shot through the body, and with three stabs in the breast. His pockets were rifled and his team stolen.

SUICIDES IN NEW-ENGLAND.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 24.—An unknown laboring man drowned himself in the Merrimac River this morning. Mrs. Annie C. Morrill, of Litchfield, Conn., was found in a room of a hotel this morning, dying from the effects of chloroform which she had taken with suicidal intent. She expired soon after discovery.

LOUISIANA.

RESIGNATION OF MR. ARROYO FROM THE RETURNING BOARD.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 24.—To-day Mr. Arroyo sent in his resignation as a member of the Returning Board. He says: "I am impelled to adopt the present course by the rulings of the board in the last few days, in returning to the Legislature, as elected, members who were unmistakably defeated—rulings which, to my mind, are so clearly partisan and unjust, defrauding the people of Louisiana of their chosen representatives, that my self-respect will not allow me to longer retain a seat on the board." Mr. Arroyo's resignation was accepted, and the board went into executive session.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE RETURNING BOARD LAST NIGHT—A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OF TWO IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 24.—A *Bulletin* extra has the following regarding the Returning Board:

The deliberations of the evening resulted in a final decision regarding the Parishes of Claiborne, Caddo, La Fourche, Lincoln, Rapides, and St. Martin. The Parishes of Grant, Winn, Bienville, and De Sota were referred to the Legislature, that their several cases may be adjusted. The representation, as returned by the board, now stands: Democrats 52, and Republicans 54: making a majority of 2 for the latter. Although it will be observed that neither party is given a quorum in the House, it is somewhat suspicious that the board did not take unto themselves a sufficient number with which to organize the Legislature; that is, a quorum. However, it suited the purpose of Wells and Anderson to make the returns as above, and doubtless they knew that there are three among the returned sailing under Conservative colors, who, upon an emergency, will offer allegiance to the Kellogg régime, and repudiate utterly the cause of the people. All the parishes before the board on Thursday were largely Democratic, but by extensive doctoring and manipulation they were returned as follows: Caddo, three Republicans; Lincoln, one Republican; Rapides, one Republican; Claiborne, two Democrats; St. Martin's, two Democrats; La Fourche, two Democrats. Bienville, Grant, Winn, and De Sota are thrown out, making a representation in the House 52 Democrats and 51 Republicans. By the throwing out of the above-named parishes, and several polls in Caddo parish, (seven were thrown out to overcome Democratic majorities.) Moncure is beaten by nearly 2,000 votes.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The tobacco factory of Wise & Sondheimer, in St. Louis, Mo., burned on Wednesday night. It was insured in the following companies: Fire Association, of Philadelphia, and Amazon, of Cincinnati, $2,000 each; Franklin, of St. Louis, and Merchants', of Newark, N. J., $3,000 each; Westchester, of New-York; People's, of Newark, N. J.; Commercial, of St. Louis, and Globe, of Chicago, $2,500 each; Union Mutual, of Philadelphia, $1,500. On Smith, Biggs & Co.'s machine shop the insurances are as follows: Germania and Niagara, of New-York, Franklin, of Philadelphia, and National and Orient, of Hartford, $2,500 each; Standard, of New-York, $1,500; Meriden, of Connecticut, $1,000. On the tobacco factory building there is an insurance of $5,000 each in the Hope, Mutual, and Mound City Companies, of St. Louis.

At midnight last night a fire broke out in a building on Fourth avenue, in Pittsburg, Penn., occupied by the American Garden Variety Theatre, and Martin's Variety Theatre, and is still raging. It is impossible to tell as yet how far it may spread.

Latest—1 A. M.—The fire is now under control.

A fire during Wednesday night at Fort Erie, Ontario, destroyed Mr. Laren's hotel, Hardison's grocery and dry-goods store, Harris' Hotel, Mulhany's Hotel, Gibson's boot and shoe store, and Wilson's clothing house.

LOCAL FIRES.

The Keyser Stove Works in Greenpoint, Prooklyn, E. D., were discovered to be on fire at about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. The works occupied a number of contiguous one and two-story frame structures of a substantial character, fronting on Oak street, and running along West to Noble, and along Noble half way to Franklin, the intermediate space covered being twenty-six city lots. The fire started in about the centre of the block, originating in the engine-room, and burned all but the storehouse office on Oak street, extending some fifty feet on West. It was only with the utmost exertion that this small portion was saved, and as it was, firemen several times apprehended the spreading of the flames to neighboring lumber yards and tenements. The loss on building is estimated by the owners at $37,000, and on stock and machinery at $40,000. The total insurance on building, stock, and machinery is given at $45,000, though in what companies was not ascertainable. Fire Marshal Thorne made the usual investigation, and ascribes the occurrence to accident solely.

At 12:30 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the chemical works of Parsons & Church, at the corner of Avenue B and Twentieth streets, originating in some unknown manner. Owing to the disarrangement of the fire-alarm telegraph, considerable delay was experienced in summoning the fire-engines to the scene. Owing to the combustible nature of the contents of the building the flames spread with great rapidity, and before they could be extinguished the building, which is a long, low structure of corrugated iron, extending for nearly a block was partially destroyed. The loss by the fire is estimated at $10,000, and this is only partially covered by insurance. By the well-directed efforts of the firemen, the flames were prevented from spreading to two immense tanks containing 10,000 gallons of tar, and thus a disastrous conflagration was avoided.

A fire occurred at 9:45 last night, in the house No. 118 West Thirty-first street, occupied by L. Stephani, caused by a window curtain taking fire from a gas-jet. Damage, $500.

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—The report of the Hoosac Tunnel Commission, now in the hands of the printer, will, it is said, recommend the consolidation of the Tunnel and the State Railroad with private corporations, which will complete the Northern line from Boston to the Hudson, to be governed by a joint board of State and private Directors; and will also recommend that the State aid to the work should cease at once, or at an early day, and that the corporation be run as a business enterprise, liable to be regulated by the State in the interest of the public. Personally, however, the official corporators do not care to linger to share in this consummation, and they will ask the Executive to relieve them at once from their responsibility.

A BURGLAR SHOT AND KILLED.

ST. JOHNSVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 24.—About 10 o'clock last night two notorious characters, well known in Amsterdam, named Charles H. Whiting and William Pledgett, went to West Galway, a small hamlet in the eastern part of Fulton County, and attempted to rob a general store there. While endeavoring to escape when discovered by several citizens, Whiting was shot and died from the effects of the wound this morning. Pledgett made good his escape.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—The boiler of a pumping-engine on Foster's Wharf exploded this morning, killing John Woolferd and injuring three other laborers slightly.

CHRISTMAS.

PREPARATIONS FOR ITS OBSERVANCE IN THIS CITY.

THE MUSICAL PROGRAMMES AND DECORATIONS OF ALL THE PRINCIPAL CHURCHES—THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, AND WHAT WILL BE DONE IN THEM—HOW THE POOR WILL BE PROVIDED FOR—GENERAL NOTES OF THE DAY'S FESTIVITIES.

Merry Christmas! Was there ever a more musical greeting, and will it ever cease to be the most welcome of wishes? In the whole range of the English language there is not another salutation which can be offered with equal freedom. A master can do no less than wish his servant a merry Christmas, and the servant who bids his master "good-by" as if fearful of presumption, will speak up boldly when he returns his Christmas greeting. And it is so because the simple words have come to be expressive of the spirit of the season. Total abnegation of self and love for your neighbor in the broadest sense of the word is the genius of Christmas-tide. But, strangely enough, the origin of the day and the greeting are alike unknown, for no man can tell when the first Christmas Day was celebrated. It certainly could not have been before the birth of Christ—but even that event is not definitely fixed, for all who are learned in such matters are agreed that our era fixes the date from three to five years too soon, and when the year is uncertain it can hardly be expected that the month and the day should be certainly known. Some say that the Saviour was born on the 20th of May in the twenty-eighth year of Augustus' reign. Others put it on the 19th of April, while the probability is that the Apostles did not know at all what the exact date was. And it is almost certain that they never celebrated the day, for Christmas was first heard of in Egypt, and the first undisputed traces of the celebration of the 25th of December as Christmas Day point no further back than the middle of the fourth century as the time and to Rome as the place. But why should the 25th of December be the date of the festival, when about the only thing the earliest writers seem to have been agreed upon concerning it was that its proper location was in the Spring? Several explanations have been attempted, but none of them seem wholly satisfactory. One is that it was thought most fit that the day of Christ's birth should be celebrated on the "birthday of the sun," as the Winter solstice was called, which occurred in the Roman calendar on the 25th of December. On that day the previously shortening days began to grow longer, and to the early Christians there seems to have been a sort of analogy, which can now be but dimly traced, between the increasing sunshine and the birth of the Son of God. Another and almost more fanciful reason that has been soberly given, is that Christmas was placed on the 25th of December, in order to give the Christians at Rome a festival peculiarly their own, and thus to distract their attention from the wild excesses of the Roman Saturnalia which occurred at about that date. The truth is that no adequate reason can be assigned for celebrating Christmas on the 25th of December, as the festival was wholly unknown for some centuries after the Apostolic age, and it was then too late to fix dates by memory, and there was very little writing, with any degree of accuracy. But for the purpose of commemoration, any date will do, and since the date and not the right to celebrate this festival is called in question, but little complaint need be made.

But the commencement of its celebration is almost the only thing about Christmas which is uncertain. Ever since it has been known at all, and in every civilized nation, it has always been a time of rejoicing. Other countries celebrated it with but little regard to customs new or old, but England was pre-eminently the country of Christmas, and there the customs were as pleasant as they were plentiful. But few of them now survive, for Christmas never fairly recovered from the blow struck at it during the Commonwealth, and still fewer of them were ever imported into this country, as our Puritan ancestors looked upon the celebration of Christmas with an almost fanatical horror. Among the old customs now wholly dead was the appointment of a Lord of Misrule and an Abbot of Unreason, who were invested with considerable authority, and had full charge of all the festivities of the season, which formerly lasted twelve days. Beginning the Christmas dinner with a boar's head with a piece of orange in his mouth, and lighting the yule log with a brand of last year's, were also old customs now dead and scarcely to be regretted. The wassail bowl, too, which was at first the skull of an enemy, filled with wine or ale, and quaffed by each of the company in turn, has given place to the more prosaic and palatable glass of champagne. These and similar customs have naturally enough fallen into neglect, and are more honored in the breach than in the observance; but why others have died is harder to see. Who, for instance, were the young people who first surrendered the most agreeable privileges afforded by the mistletoe bough? At first the bough was hung in great state, but afterward with quite as much secrecy, and the locality selected was over the doorway, both because the rites performed under it were there more secure from untimely observation, and because every maiden who joined the company must then pass under it, and "she who was not kissed under it at Christmas would not be married in that year," as the old legend has it. But all the old customs are not dead. The custom of dressing the houses and churches with greens is so old as to be lost in antiquity, and it was actually once forbidden by act of Parliament. The custom of dancing on Christmas eve is also very old. It would be hard to say that it began in 1012, but that is the first Christmas dance on record, and the circumstances attending it were as remarkable as they are well attested. Several young persons, so the story goes, were singing and dancing in a church-yard on Christmas eve, and their doing so disturbed Father Robert, a priest who was saying mass in the church. He asked them to stop, but the more he begged the more they danced. Since they would not cease dancing, Father Robert, as the next best thing, prayed that they might dance without ceasing, and so they did for a whole year, feeling neither heat nor cold nor hunger nor thirst nor weariness nor decay of apparel; but the ground on which they danced, not having the same miraculous support, wore away under them until they were sunk up to the middle. At the end of the year the dancing was stopped by Bishop Hubert's giving the company absolution. But since this happened the Church has lost much of its power, and though the gavot and the saraband have given place to the waltz and quadrille, there seems little danger of the immediate death of the time-honored custom. Another custom still respected is that of giving presents, which is at least as old as the visit of the three Kings, Melchior, Jasper, and Balthazar, to the Manger. How pleasant this custom is can be attested any day. Stop at any street corner during Christmas week and watch the crowds that hurry past. They are hastening to spend money, not to make it, and their countenances plainly indicate how much pleasure there is in planning the innocent deceits and gay surprises which add so much to every Christmas gift. And the joy with which, on Christmas eve, the mothers steal at midnight to fill their darlings' stockings as they dangle from the mantelpiece is only equaled by the breathless delight with which in the early morning their children patter barefooted over the floor and feel, for they cannot yet see, to the uttermost stocking-toe to discover what Santa Claus has brought them. Fortunately as much Christmas happiness can be bought with a little money as with a great deal. The child is not particular about the costliness of its playthings, and with his elders it is the act of giving as a proof of remembrance and affection which is, or ought to be, more valued than the gift itself. But the especial charm of our Christmas is the mingling with the reveiries of the Scandinavian holidays something of the character of a

solemn religious feast. No Christmas is perfect without you have inhaled a breath or two of the sweet woodland odor of the hemlock-dressed church. When that is done, and when the Christmas dinner is eaten, and the after-dinner revel is finished, then there is that true Christmas feeling in the heart which irresistibly prompts to the universal uttering of the old, sweet greeting, "Peace on earth, good will toward men."

THE DAY IN THIS CITY.

GENERAL SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS—RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES—THE POOR REMEMBERED.

The day will, of course, be observed as a strict holiday. The various public departments will all be closed, the Exchange will suspend business, Wall street will be deserted, and the bulls and bears will rest until Saturday morning. The churches of all denominations have made more than the usual preparations for celebrating the anniversary with pomp and magnificence, as will be seen by the full details which we give below. Not for a number of years have there been such efforts made to render the Christmas services attractive, and the decorations surpass in beauty and style all previous attempts of a like kind. Irrespective of the large numbers who will, from a religious point of view, feel it their duty to attend religious service to-day, it is not too much to say that the varied and rich musical programmes to be rendered at the principal Episcopal churches will attract thousands of persons who otherwise would remain at home. Indeed, the floral decorations in the houses of worship are sufficient in themselves to attract a large number of visitors, so that between the devout Christians and those who will attend the services for other reasons the churches are sure to be crowded. Midnight services took place last night in several of the churches, and at 12 o'clock the bells of Trinity announced the advent of the great festival. The various charitable institutions will make the day a happy and pleasant one for those committed to their care, and foremost among these will be the Children's Aid Society, who have made preparations for a large distribution of presents among the little ones under their charge, to be followed up by a substantial dinner.

MUSICAL SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES.

PROGRAMMES OF THE CHOIR-MASTERS—THE CHANTS, HYMNS, AND ANTHEMS TO BE SUNG.

Below we give the musical programmes to be rendered in the Episcopal and Catholic churches to-day. They are rich and varied and will no doubt prove attractive.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.

The following is the order of services at St. Thomas' Church:

6 A. M.—Mr. A. F. Toulmin will ring new Christmas chimes, (of his own composition,) and the following carols and hymns: "Adeste Fideles," "Venite Adoremus Dominum," "Christ was Born on Christmas Day;" "Good King Wenceslas," "Christians, Awake, Salute the Happy Morn," "Carol Brothers," composed by Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg; "In Excelsis Gloria," composed by Edward T. Preisz; "Hosanna to the Lamb," David's 24th, composed by Dr. H. S. Cutler; "Three Kings of Orient," composed by Rev. Dr. Hopkins; "A Child This Day is Born," composed by G. W. Warren. 7 A. M.—Sunrise service, with Christmas hymns and carols. 11 A. M.—Morning prayer, Litany and Holy Communion; Processional, "Hark! the Herald Angels Sing," Mendelssohn; Venite, with Gregorian tone. —Te Deum, Barnby; Anthem in F major, Alfred H. Pease; Benedictus, Anthem in G major, George William Warren; Introit, (from "Christus," an unfinished oratorio); Recitative, "Hymn of the Heavenly Host, Lord, Was Born," &c.; Trio, "Say, Where is He Born," &c.; Chorus, "There Shall a Star," &c.; Kyrie, Schubert; hymn, "Messiah is King," G. W. Warren by the Rev. William H. Morgan; Anthem, "Ascription, "Glory to God in the Highest." Mozart; Offertory, "Peace on Earth—Good Will to Men;" pastorale for organ and string quartet, chorus, and Gounod harp obligato; Ante-Communion, "Angels from the Realms of Glory," G. W. W., (with an especial part a carillon of twenty-five bells); Sanctus, Beethoven; Hymn, the "Adeste Fideles;" Traditional; Gloria in Excelsis, Anthem in G, Dr. Edward Hodges; Recessional, "Bethlehem," (Nativity Hymn,) Gounod; The Choir—Mrs. P. D. Gilager, soprano solo; Miss Louise Winch, contralto solo; Mr. A. R. Nilson, tenore solo; Mr. I. E. Morawski, basso solo; Mr. C. H. Talcott, basso secondo; Mr. A. F. Toulmin, harpist; chorus of twenty-five, (ladies and gentlemen.) George William Warren, organist and conductor.

TRINITY CHURCH.

At Trinity Church the services will be of the usual imposing character. A band of music has been engaged, and the choir will be augmented. Holy communion will be administered at 7:30 A. M. Morning prayer will be offered at 9 o'clock, and at the 11 o'clock regular service the following programme will be rendered:

Introductory Voluntary—Grand organ sonata in A minor, Ritter (performed by Henry Carter.) Communion service of Schubert, consisting of Creed, Sanctus, Agnus, and Gloria, and Bach's Christmas Oratorio. (Part 2.) By full choir (under Mr. A. H. Messiter) and a complete orchestra. At the close of the service the orchestra will play Mozart's symphony in G minor.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH.

Midnight services took place last night, and the holy eucharist was administered. The morning services will commence at 11 A. M. The following is the musical programme:

First Vespers; Processional, Hymn 43; Ave Maria, (after third collect;) Holland; Hymn 45; Hummel; Magnificat, (after sermon,) Attwood; Offertory, Voluntary; Recessional, Hymn 48; first and second celebrations. Processional, Hymn 42; First Introit, Psalm 98; Second Introit, Psalm 8; Kyrie, Gloria Tibi, Creed, Sursum Corda, Agnus Dei, Benedictus, Gloria in Excelsis, Manuscript; Sequence, Hymn 43; anthem, "In the beginning;" Pax Post Communion, Hymn 346; Processional, "Nunc Dimittis," Parisian tone.

CHRIST CHURCH.

Services will be held at 7:30 and 10:30 A. M. At the latter the musical programme will include:

Processional March, Mendelssohn; Te Deum, Thomas, (E flat;) Jubilate, Sullivan; Kyrie, W. T. Best; Sanctus, Agnus Dei, Gounod; anthem music by Handel, Mendelssohn, and Goss; solos and quartet choir—James Pearce, M. B. O., Musical Director.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH.

At St. Ignatius' Church, Rev. Dr. Ewer, Rector, the following programme will be rendered:

Litany—Processional, Adeste Fideles; Litany Hymn, Ancient and Modern. High Celebration—Introit, "O come let us sing;" Kyrie, Calkin; Sequence, "Bright, silver light;" Gloria Tibi, Cutler; Credo, Nicene; Offertory, "The Marvelous Work," Hayden; Sanctus, Rink; Benedictus, Kuhlan; Hymn of Adoration, "Hail of angels, world of light," Agnus Dei, selected; Gloria in Excelsis, Gregorian; Dunc Dittimis, Gregorian; Recessional, "Hark! the herald angels." Even Song—Processional, "Once in Royal David's City;" Psalter 10, selection; Magnificat, (in D,) manuscript, Dr. Clark; Nunc Dimittis, (in E flat, Mendelssohn; Hymn 16; Responses to Commandments and Glori Tibi, Beames; Hymn 17; Offertory, baritone solo, William Beckett; Trisagion, Grastonix. Mme. Dowland and Miss Martin, soprano; Miss Jennie Bull and Miss Shepard, altos; Mr. Arthur T. Hills and Mr. E. O. Jepson, tenors; Mr. William H. Beckett, baritone; Mr. William Fries, basso; Mr. William E. Beames, organist.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.

At St. Luke's Church, Hudson street, the services will commence at 10:30 A. M. They will consist of:

Morning prayer. Processional, Hymn 47, ancient and modern; Venite, Chant, Purcell; Proper Psalter, Ps. 19, 45, 85; Service, Te Deum, Berg, in F; Jubilate, Bridgewater, in A. Holy Communion.—Introit, "There were Shepherds," Handel; Chorus, "With Angels and Archangels," J. L. Hopkins; Hymn, "Hark! the Herald Angels Sing," Mendelssohn; Kyrie, Mendelssohn; Offertory, 343d Hymn, ancient and modern; Sanctus, Croft; Hymn 208, Russell; Gloria in Excelsis, Gilbert; Recessional, "Nunc Dimittis," Barnby.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH.

At St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street and Fourth avenue, Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector, the following will be rendered:

"Processional Hymn," Meding; "Carol," Warren; "Venite," Arnold; "Te Deum," Gerrish; "Jubilate," Arnold; Hymn, "Hark the Herald," &c., Mendelssohn. Offertory.—Solo, "Rejoice Greatly," from "Messiah." Choir—Soprano, Miss Edith Guy; alto, Miss Lydia Starritt; tenor, Mr. George W. Draper; basso, Mr. John McManus; assisted by St. Andrew's chorus, choir, and members of Mendelssohn Union. Charles W. Meding, organist and musical director.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES.

The musical services at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner Ninth avenue and Twenty-eighth street, will consist of:

Opening, "Come Hither ye Faithful," Adeste fideles; Venite, Calkott; Te Deum, (in E,) Samuel Jackson; Jubilate, (in E,) Samuel Jackson; hymn, "Hark! the herald angels sing," Mendelssohn; Anthem, "And the Glory," Handel; Messiah;" Offertory, "There were Shepherds," James A. Johnson.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION.

The following is the order of the service for this church:

Opening, "Arise! Shine! for Thy Light is Come," Bunk; Venite, (in B flat,) Millard; Gloria Patria, Neukomm; Gloria Patria, Ward; Gloria in Excelsis, Andre; Gloria Patria, Hayes; Kyrie, Haydn Hymn, "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing," Mora; Gloria Tibi, Ward; Anthem, "Shout the Glad Tidings," Ward; Offertory, "Gloria," Rossini. Communion—Trisagion, Sanctus, Ward; Gloria in Excelsis, Gounod; "Hallelujah Chorus," from the "Messiah;" Sentences, &c.; "Venite," Bristow; Psalms for the Day, Nos. 19, 45, and 85; Gloriss, Nos. 1, 9; Gloria, No. 8, Mosanthal; First Lesson, Isaiah, 9th chapter, to 8th verse; Te Deum, Bristow, in flat; Second Lesson, Luke, 2d chapter, to 15th verse; Benedictus, Bristow, in B flat; Anthem, Solo, "Behold a Virgin," from the Messiah; Chorus, "O Thou that Tellest." Ante-Communion Service. Gloria Tibi, Tallis; Hymn, No. 27, "Christmas," (Choir and Congregation,) Handel. Sermon. Offertory, Solo, "Nazareth," Gounod. Prayer for the Church Militant; the "Hallelujah Chorus, from the "Messiah." Communion Service. Trisagion; Hymn, No. 207, (Hymnal,) Rev. J. S. B. Hodges; Gloria in Excelsis Deo.

JESUITS' CHURCH OF ST. LAWRENCE.

The following musical programme will be rendered at the Jesuits' Church of St. Lawrence, Eighth street and Madison avenue. The music will be rendered by soloists and a chorus of forty voices, under the direction of B. O'Donnell, organist, at 10½ A. M.

Grand Mass, by Coccia; Offertory, Pastorals, by Lambillotte, (S. P. M.;) Grand Vespers, by Rossi; "O Salutaris," by Moncouteau; "Tantum Ergo," by Rossi.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The First Reformed Episcopal Church, Madison avenue, corner of Forty-seventh street, will be open for divine worship at 11 o'clock in the morning. The services will consist of full morning prayer, with a sermon appropriate to the day, followed by the administration of the Lord's Supper. The singing will be plain and congregational.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.

The following will be the musical programme at St. John's Chapel, Trinity Parish:

Processional hymn, "Adeste Fideles;" Venite, Crotch; Proper Psalms, Trinity Psalter; Te Deum, Barnard, in B flat; Jubilate, Barnby, in E; Hymn, "Hark the herald angels sing," Mendelssohn; Kyrie, Mendelssohn; anthem, "Comfort ye my people," "Every valley shall be exalted," Chorus, "For unto us a child is born," Handel; Offertory, "Hallelujah," Handel; Communion service, Rev. W. H. Cooke, in E flat; Processional hymn, "The Churches One Foundation," Wesley. Charles Edward Horsley, organist and choirmaster.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT.

At the Church of the Atonement, Twenty-eighth street and Madison avenue, the following programme will be rendered:

Opening Anthem, "Hark the herald angels;" Venite, J. Turle; Gloria Patri, Gunther; Te Deum, Thomas, in B flat; Jubilate Deo, Thomas; Hymn, 27, Chesterfield; Gloria Tibi, Gunther; Hymn, 18, Coronation; Offertory, Anthem by Chappelle, "And These Were Shepherds." Holy Communion—Trisagion and Sanctus, Taylor; Hymn, 206; Gloria in Excelsis, old tune; Postlude on organ by Benjamin Gregory.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH.

The morning service at St. Bartholomew's Church, Rev. Dr. Cooke, Rector, will consist of

Processional, "King all Glorious," Barnby; Benite, (Athem,) "O Zion, that tellest," Buck; Gloria, in G, Lloyd; Gloria, in C, Buck; Gloria in Excelsis, in G, (S.,) Walter; Te Deum, (Festival,) in F, Frey; Jubilate, in E flat, (MS.;) Psalm, "While shepherds watched," Carol, (MS.,) Donizetti; Kyrie, C. C. D.; Glori Tibi, Wilson; Hymn, "Come all ye faithful," (MS.,) Hinds; Offertory, "Hark! the herald angels sing," (MS.,) arranged by Walter; Recessional, Walter; Sanctus, (Communion Service,) Gounod; Hymn, (Holland,) Sieboth; Eucharistic Hymn, Gloria in Excelsis.

ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S CHURCH.

At St. Chrysostom's Church, Thirty-ninth street, corner of Seventh avenue, the musical services will consist of a Processional, the Introit, the Kyrie, the Gloria Tibi, the Ter Sanctus, the Gloria in Excelsis, the Recessional.

ST. ANN'S P. E. CHURCH.

At St. Ann's Church the programme will be as follows:

Processional, carols by the children; Venite, Mendelsohn; Gloriss, Fuller and Weber; Te Deum, Mosenthal in B flat; Jubilate, Dudley Buck in E flat; Hymn No. 23, "Shout the glad tidings," Avison; Kyrie, Dudley Buck; Gloria Tibi, Jackson; Hymn No. 17, "Hark, the herald angels," Haydn; Trisagian and Sanctus in A, Dudley Buck; Recessional, No. 42, ancient and modern. Choir consists of a double quartet, solo singers, viz: Soprano, Miss Mary Dodd; alto, Mrs. Mary Turner; tenor, Mr. George S. Loop; baritone, Mr. F. B. Henry; bass, Mr. C. P. Guild; organist and director, Charles A. Cable.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

The following is the order of morning services at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Seventy-fourth street and Lexington avenue.

Processional, Hymnal 23, "Shout the glad tidings," Avison; Venite, Savage; Psalter, Proper Psalms 19, 45, 85, Trinity Psalter; Te Deum, Dr. Hodges; "Benedictus," Ayrton; Introit, Hymnal 22, Westlake; "Kyrie Eleison," Walmisley, in E flat; Gloria Tibi, in D; Hymn, Hymnal 17, Dr. Ions. Holy Communion. Offertory, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," &c; Sanctus, in B flat; Communion Hymn, "Come, let us adore Him," Adeste fidelis; Gloria in Excelsis, in G; Recessional, Hymnal 20, "Siberia."

WAINWRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH.

The following is the order of services for Christmas Day at the Wainwright Memorial Church, corner of West Eleventh street and Waverley place, Rev. W. T. Egbert, Rector:

Opening hymn by the school, "A Merry, Merry Christmas," Mr. L. C. Jacoby, organist; Venite, double chant, by Dr. Hodges; Gloria Patri after proper Psalms, chant; "Te Deum," Lloyd, in E flat; Jubilate, Thomas, in B flat; Hymn No. 17, Mendelssohn; Kyrie, before sermon, "Avison"; Communion Hymn No. 205, Wareham; Trisagion and Sanctus, Jacoby in E flat.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

At St. James' Church, Seventy-second street and Third avenue, the following music will be sung:

Carol by the children. Te Deum in B flat; Lloyd; Hymn, "Hark, the herald angels sing;" Warren; Anthem, "O Zion that tellest;" Buck; Hymn, "Shout the glad tidings."

ST. PETER'S (ROMAN CATHOLIC) CHUECH.

At St. Peter's (Roman Catholic) Church, Barclay street, the first service will take place at 5 A. M., when high mass will be offered. At the grand high mass, at 10:30 A. M., the following musical programme will be rendered:

Grand high mass at 10:30 o'clock. Grand Mass No. 1, in B flat, Haydn; Offertory, "Adeste Fideles," Novello; Soprani, Miss Hinton and Mrs. Becker; alti, Miss Tobin and Mrs. Jacobi; tenori, Mr. Alves and Mr. Fritsch; bassi, Mr. Stoud and Mr. Frost; organist, Mr. David R. Harrison, who has kindly consented to play for Mr. Fecher, who is ill.

TRINITY CHAPEL.

At Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth street, the following will be the musical services:

Early celebration at 7 o'clock—Processional, "Shout the glad tidings;" Kyrie, Gilbert, in D; Sanctus, Mosart; Gloria in Excelsis, Gilbert, in C; Recessional, "It Came upon a midnight clear." Matins at 10:30. Processional, "Shout the glad tidings;" Venite, Svatech. Psalms, to Trinity Psalter; Service, Gilbert in D; Anthem, "For unto us a Child is Born," Handel; Nicene Creed, Ancient; Hymn, "Hark! the Herald Angels Sing;" Gloria in Excelsis, Gilbert, in C; Nunc Dimittis, Gilbert, in C; recessional, "It Came Upon a Midnight Clear."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

The following is the musical programme for this church:

Chorus, Handel, "Hallelujah! for the Lord God Omnipotent Reigneth;" Venite Exuitemus Domino, S. P. Warren. Gloria Patri. King; Te Deum Laudamus, S. P. Warren; Jubilate Deo, Mozart; Hymn, Mendelssohn, "Hark! The Herald Angels Sing;" Gloria Tibi; Hymn, "Portuguese Hymn;" Offertory Anthem, Handel; St. Luke ii, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14.

The soloists will be Signora Maria Salvotti, soprano; Mrs. J. M. Davidson, contralto; John J. D. Treacy, tenor; Adolph Sohst, basso. Samuel P. Warren will be organist and conductor.

ST. PATRICK'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral the music will be rendered by a choir of thirty-five voices, under the direction of Mr. G. Schmitz, organist. The programme is as follows:

Mass, "St. Cecilia," by C. Gounod; "Veni Creator," alto solo, by Stradella; at the offertory, "O, Jesu Redemptor," soprano solo at the elevation, "Ave Verum," arranged from Mozart; Vespers by J. Schmitz; "Alma," by Est; "Tantum Ergo," by Spatini.

The following are the solo singers: Mrs. Giles, soprano; Mrs. Gross, soprano; Mrs. Ellenrich, alto; Mr. Berain, tenor; Mr. Urchs, basso.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

At St. Stephen's Catholic Church, in East Twenty-eighth street, the usual fine music will be rendered, under the direction of the organist, Mr. Danforth.

CHURCH OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

At the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in West Sixteenth street, the organ will be supplemented by a full orchestra, and the choir by a chorus of thirty voices. The following are the soloists: Soprano, Miss Theresa Werneke; alto, Miss Mary Werneke; tenor, Signor Tarmaro; bass, Signor Bacelli. The organist is Dr. William Berge. In the morning the music will consist of Mozart's Twelfth Mass and Berge's Adeste. At 5 o'clock P. M. the programme will include the following:

"Vespers," Berge; "Pastores," Lambillotte; "Magnificat," Berge; "Alma," Berge; "Tantum Ergo," Barbieri.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

The following is the programme for Christ's Church, Brooklyn:

Ante-Communion.—Prelude, Organ Voluntary; Anthem, "In the beginning was the Word," Allen; "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God."—St. John, i. 1. "And the Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us."—St. John, i., 14. "Thou art fairer than the children of men; full of grace are thy lips, because God hath blessed Thee forever."—Psalms, xlv., 2. "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel; for He hath visited and redeemed His people."—St. Luke, i., 68. Venite Exultemus Domino, Mosart; Proper Psalms, 19, 45, 85, Gloria Patri, Turle, Anon. Service, Te Deum Laudamus, Stephens; Jubilate Deo, Lambillotte; Hymn 17, "Mendelssohn," Mendelssohn; Gloria Tibi, Pierson; Hymn 25, "Adeste Fideles," Reading. Sermon.—Offertory Anthem, "The grace of God hath bringeth saivation"—Barnby. "The grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men"—Tit. ii, 11. "And all the world have seen the salvation of our God"—Ps. xcviii., 3. "Blessed be He that cometh in the name of the Lord; Hosanna in the highest"—St. Matt. xxi., 9. "In Him was Life, and the Life was the Light of men."—St. John i., 4. Communion. "What Child is this?"—Old English. Communion.—Communion hymn 203, v. 3, 4; tune, "Dedham"—Gardner. Gloria in Excelsis—Old. Postlude.—Organ—"Hallelujah chorus," from the Oratorio of "Messiah"—Handel.

Albert S. Caswell, organist and choir master. Soloists—Soprano, Misses Brown, Moser, Wheeler, Weite; alto, Misses Foot, Rockwell, Nichols; tenor, Messrs. Brydon, Phelps, Smith; bass, Messrs. Parsons and Mathews, and a chorus of twenty-five voices; organ, Mr. Adams; cornet, Mr. Parsons; conductor, Mr. Caswell.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

The following is the musical programme for St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn:

Venite and Proper Psalms for Christmas Day, chanted; Te Deum, Thomas, in G; Jubilate, Garrett, in F; Anthem, Cutler's "O Jerusalem, that bringest glad tidings;" Offertory, "Comfort ye my people," by Handel; Sermon by the Rector, Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D.; Communion, Mozart's "Gloria in Excelsis."

Soloists—Mrs. Reed, Miss Schott, Mr. Eugene Clarke, and Mr. H. S. Brown. Chorus—Choir of forty voices. Dr. Henry Stephen Cutler, organist and choir-master. Mr. Thomas Lawrie, ringer of the chimes.

CHURCH DECORATIONS.

BEAUTIFUL EMBELLISHMENTS—FLORAL DEVICES—DESIGNS IN EVERGREENS.

If Trinity Church does not absolutely take the lead in the matter of decorations, it certainly does not pretermit any of the usual observances in this respect. Its Christmas garniture is profuse, but is scarcely so elaborate in the matter of detail as in some of the other Protestant Episcopal churches. The decorations in the chancel are, however, very fine. They consist of rare plants and flowers and choice exotics, and are arranged with excellent taste. The remainder of the decorations consist principally of hemlock and laurel. Hemlock-trees are arranged between the windows, and two of unusually large dimensions are placed on either side of the chancel. These trees rise from the bases of the pillars, and are linked together by festoons of hemlock and laurel, which come to a point above each, where they are surmounted by a cross. Large stars, also of hemlock and laurel, ornament the lower portions of the windows. The pulpit is decorated with wreaths and crosses, and hemlock-trees, stars, and wreaths are suitably distributed over the organ gallery. In the central entrance is a magnificent Christmas tree.

GRACE CHURCH.

Grace Church is very handsomely decorated. The back of the chancel consists of three solid panels of evergreens, the central one forming a setting for a beautiful bed of white flowers. The pillars are elaborately festooned, but, instead of the festoons twining round them as was the case last year, they run up them and are bound together at the top by a band of evergreens. These festoons are composed of laurel, pine, and holly. The pulpit, lectern, font, organ, gallery, and, indeed, all the niches and pillars in the building are decorated with great profusion, but with a chasteness of design which is particularly pleasing.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.

The embellishments of St. Thomas' Church, Fifty-third street and Fifth avenue, are quite unique. They are neither too scant nor yet too profuse, but just touch the happy medium where garniture does not become garish, and where they cannot be considered too tame or insignificant. The back of the chancel is occupied by very beautiful cedar-trees, arranged with excellent effect. In the front are rustic baskets, filled with choice flowers and forest leaves, and the pulpit is almost hidden in its drapery of evergreens and holly-berries. The choir-screens and front panels are also handsomely decorated.

ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S CHAPEL.

St. Chrysostom's Chapel, Thirty-ninth street and Seventh avenue, has put on a very beautiful Christmas attire. Festoons and wreaths cover the sides and west end, and banners of admirable design are pendant from the capitals of all the pillars which form so conspicuous a part of the chapel's architecture. The "rood screen" of laurel which divides the nave from the choir is one of the chief features of the decoration, and is used in but few churches of the City. The font and memorial windows are tastefully decorated, and the altar has a central cross of white japonicas entwined with smilax. There are several large bouquets and many other floral designs, but the chief attraction is the huge bank of superb flowers which forms the back-ground of the "reredos."

ST. ALBANS.

The decorations at St. Albans are confined to the chancel, pulpit, and font. On either side of the altar is a large vase filled with flowers and Autumn forest leaves, and the altar is decorated with seven large bouquets of japonicas, pinks, and other rare flowers. It bears also a profusion of lights. The embellishments of the pulpit are of beautifully tinted forest leaves, pine and smilax, and the principal decoration of the font is a large cross rising from a bed of smilax. The chancel is festooned with laurel and arbor vitæ.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.

In the Church of the Ascension, Fifth avenue and Tenth street, fir trees have been placed on each side of the chancel, and the pillars have been wreathed with evergreens. The decorations of the chancel are at once profuse and tasteful, and those of the pulpit and reading desk are also appropriate.

TRINITY CHAPEL.

The principal feature in the decoration of Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth street, is a triple arch of evergreens, surmounted by three crosses. The chancel and other portions of the building are ornamented for the most part with holly and laurel. The altar will be decorated to-day with the new cross presented by Mrs. Laurence. This cross, which has just been received from England, is four feet in height. It is heavily gilded and beautifully chased.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH.

At St. Ignatius' Church handsome arches of evergreens have been erected in the body of the building, and beneath these are suspended illuminated banners. The chancel is spanned by a screen of evergreens, and the altar is decorated with a large floral cross, and with flowers in vases.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES.

Simplicity is the chief feature of the garniture of the Church of St. James. The pillars are wreathed with garlands of pine, and ropes of pine and laurel adorn the capitals and pass across the chancel. A star is suspended in the centre of the chancel arch, and the body of the church is suitably embellished.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

The Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Seventy-fourth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, makes a very handsome display of flowers in brazen vases. The cross, harp, anchor, and wreath, are abundantly used in the decorations. There are trees between the windows, the pillars are festooned, and at the back of the church is suspended a large Maltese cross. Flowers and evergreens constitute the decorations of the chancel.

CHRIST CHURCH.

The decorations at Christ Church are unusually profuse. Ropes of pine are looped from pillar to pillar, and in the chancel heavy festoons depend from the centre, and are carried on the cornice of the apse. Over the altar is suspended a star, in gas jets, and across the front of the organ gallery is the text, in gas jets, "Glory be to God on High."

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

In St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mott and Prince streets, the decorations are confined to the Sanctuary, and no attempt is made to embelish the body of the church. Evergreens and natural flowers are used in the sanctuary, and it will be illuminated by four or five hundred lights.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

St. Peter's Church, Barclay and Church streets, is embellished with more elaboration. The arch ways and pillars are adorned with evergreens, which are also festooned in front of the galleries. The altar is decorated with beautiful white flowers and Christmas trees.

CHURCH OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

At the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West Sixteenth street, the decorations are particularly tasteful. The embellishment is not confined to the sanctuary, but is carried out through the whole of the interior. Evergreens are festooned along the front of the galleries, and are wreathed round the pillars.

In nearly all of the Roman Catholic churches the decorations of the altars are elaborate.

THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

PREPARATIONS FOR CELEBRATING THE FESTIVAL—WHAT THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY ARE DOING.

The managers of the various charitable institutions, particularly those whose objects are centred in the care and education of children, had their hands full yesterday, and for that matter, for several days past, in making the necessary preparations for the festivities to take place to-day. The Children's Aid Society, under whose benign supervision a large number of the City's little waifs are protected and educated, has been indefatigable in its efforts to make Christmas-tide of 1874 quite as enjoyable as in former years. So numerous are the institutions of this excellent organization, that it has annually been found expedient to commence the Christmas observances at least two days prior to the event, and to prolong them several days after in order to give its patrons an opportunity of witnessing the happiness of the inmates of each school or lodging-house. To-day the latter are to have their "good time." The programme at the Girls' Lodging-house, No. 27 St. Mark's place, will consist of a substantial dinner of turkey, pudding, and other delicacies at 1 o'clock, to be followed by a tea party in the evening in connection with games, dancing, story telling, &c. In detailing these particulars to the writer, Mrs. Hurley, the Matron of the establishment, mysteriously whispered that she had every reason to hope that the venerable but jolly Santa Claus would pay a visit to the house late in the evening and dispense presents to the good girls. "They," added she, pointing to a group of chatting girls who were decorating the parlors with evergreens, "do not know anything about it, and I would not have them know just yet for the world." The newsboys of the Lodging-house in Duane street will not begin to consume all the good things provided for them until 6 o'clock, when a plentiful supply of roast beef, plum pudding, and cake will be served. When the cravings of the inner boy are fully satisfied, Mr. O'Connor, the Superintendent, assisted by his good wife, will present each boy with a pair of shoes and a pair of socks, besides other articles of clothing.

At the Howard Mission dinner will be given from 11 o'clock to 1 to about 1,000 pupils of the day and Sunday schools, after which there will be singing and distribution of toys in the chapel, which has been profusely decorated with festoons of evergreens, in addition to two monster Christmas trees. The exercises at the Five Points House of Industry will be held at 1, 3, and 4 o'clock, and will embrace a dinner and a merry making in the chapel, where the Christmas tree will be despoiled of its pendent treasures. The Five Points Mission-house, immediately opposite the House of Industry, will not be, by any means, behindhand in making the event a happy one for its eight hundred little charges. Here no formal exercises will be held, but the usual presents of toys and sweet-meats will be made. The boys of St. Vincent's Home, No. 53 Warren street, will attend mass in the chapel at 4:30, 5:30, and 6 A. M., will breakfast at 7, receive distributions of clothing at 8 A. M., and dine at 1:30 P. M., on turkey, celery, cranberry sauce, poultry, plum pudding, mashed potatoes, fruits, pies, &c. Supper will be served at 7:30 P. M. About forty ladies and gentlemen have signified their desire to personally wait upon the boys and see that their wants are attended to.

The Board of Managers of the Colored Orphan Asylum will afford their 280 charges a good dinner at 12:30, and an exhibition entertainment will be the event at 2 P. M. Similar programmes to those already enumerated have been arranged for the St. Barnabas Mission, No. 304 Mulberry street; New-York Foundling Asylum, Sixty-eighth street, between Third and Lexington avenues; the Protestant Episcopal Orphan Asylum, Forty-ninth street, and the Juvenile Asylum, Fort Washington.

CHRISTMAS DINNERS FOR THE BOYS.

Mr. W. M. Fliess, of No. 47 Broadway, will give a dinner to the newsboys to-day, at their Home, No. 12 New Chambers street, at 8 P. M. Through the liberality of this gentleman, the newsboys have enjoyed a similar treat for several years past. We wish them and their benefactor many happy returns of the season.

The homeless boys of the east side of the City are to be provided with a bountiful Christmas dinner at the Rivington Street Lodging-house of the Children's Aid Society this evening at 7:30 o'clock. The expense of the festival is to be defrayed by a well-known citizen, who has long taken an interest in the institution.

CHRISTMAS EVE AMONG THE GERMANS.

Among the Germans Christmas Eve, notwithstanding the depression of the times, was celebrated in every household last night, according to the hereditary custom of commemorating the ancient Yule festival. Although with hundreds of poor families the prospects for the future are dark—though want may be staring many in the face—the Christmas festival, with its charming features, for the moment banishes the gloom of surrounding circumstances. The brilliantly illuminated Christmas-tree, decorated with toys and confectionery, was to be seen in nearly every household. For Christmas is one of those festivals the celebration of which, among the Germans, is confined to the family circle, and is principally a children's festival, the old mingling in the pleasures of the young. And so the eve of the great anniversary was celebrated last night, and the festival of Christmas-tide will be fully observed to-day.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

All through the past week Brooklyn people have been preparing to celebrate in a manner becoming the City of Churches the greatest Christian festival in the year. The churches of all denominations have been handsomely decorated with flowers and the traditional evergreens. But the preparations for the celebration of the day have not by any means been confined to the churches. Busy throngs filled the streets yesterday, and trooped in and out of the stores, purchasing, it is to be presumed, the presents that Santa Claus will shower with such generous hand on his myriads of little friends this bright Christmas morning. After nightfall last evening the chimes of the church bells commenced to ring, and in most of the Protestant Episcopal churches "Christmas Eve services" were held. At the Jail, and at all the charitable institutions, the inmates will be treated to a Christmas dinner to-day.

TRINITY CHURCH CHIMES.

To-day Mr. Ayliffe will perform on Trinity Church bells the following programme previous to the service, commencing at 10:30 A. M.:

1. Ringing the changes on eight bells. 2. Christmas Carol, "A Child This Day is Born." 3. Christmas Carol, "Good Christian Men, Rejoice." 4. Christmas Carol, "Awake, Ye Faithful Christians." 5. Christmas Carol, "Three Kings of Orient." 6. Christmas Carol, "Angels From the Realms of Glory." 7. Christmas Carol, "Christ Was Born on Christmas Day."

FATAL DUEL BETWEEN TWO BROTHERS.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *American* gives the following of a mysterious affair, which ended in the violent death of two brothers:

"In Fawn township, York County, Penn, lives a very respectable colored family, composed of Stephen Young and wife, one daughter and two sons, the eldest son, Robert, aged about seventeen years, and his brother William, aged about fourteen years. On Saturday, the 19th inst., the two boys started out in the morning gunning to shoot a bird or so for a neighbor's sick daughter, and after hunting until about 3 o'clock they took dinner at an uncle's, and afterward shot at a mark, and then started for home. They were seen by a gentleman about sundown within half a mile of their home, going in that direction. About 9 o'clock that night a gentleman passing along the road heard some groans, and discovered Robert lying in the fence corner mortally wounded. He started to run toward their house, and found William, the younger, lying upon his face, about 100 yards from Robert, in a dying condition. A few of the neighbors were gathered, and the unfortunate lads were carried to their home. Two physicians were immediately called in, but they could give no relief. One died at 10 o'clock, and the other at 2 o'clock, the next day. A jury of inquest was called together by Samuel Adams, Esq., and, after examining several witnesses, gave it as their opinion that they had shot each other, standing about a rod apart, both shots having been fired at the same instant, and both being shot in the head. Neither of them spoke afterward, although William, the younger, had run a hundred yards after being shot. No cause can be assigned for the act, as they were on good terms with each other, were sober, quiet, and industrious boys, and well liked by all with whom they came in contact."

MISSISSIPPI.

WHO ORDERED THE NEGROES TO COME ARMED TO VICKSBURG.

SHERIFF CROSBY'S RESPONSIBILITY — THE UNLAWFUL ACTS OF THE WHITES—WHAT THEY WERE JUSTIFIED IN DOING—VIEWS OF PROMINENT REPUBLICANS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

JACKSON, Miss., Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1874.

In former letters I have tried faithfully and impartially to review the Vicksburg troubles—representing both sides of the question, and telling the truth as far as it was possible. How difficult a task this has been, however, no one not well acquainted with the peculiar condition of affairs in the South can understand. In the first place it may be stated that the average negro will not talk with strangers, or before strangers, upon political topics. Ask them the simplest question and they profess to be unable to give an answer. Touching the recent massacre they positively refuse to give any definite information. I have spent hours by day and by night seeking for one black man who could and would express an opinion upon the subject. I have been unsuccessful, and I do not think that in the whole State there is a colored man who can be induced to make any detailed statement regarding the troubles here. When I say this I, of course, refer to colored men who do not hold office, and are, therefore, not interested. Those who are in position are ever ready to talk upon political matters, and, when speaking of the Vicksburg fight, they never fail to denounce it as a "cowardly outrage upon unarmed and peaceable citizens," "a new rebellion," or "the work of a mob of blood-thirsty white roughs." Turning to the white men, I find them all—certain Radical office-holders, of course, excepted—ready to express sympathy for the men of their own color, and as I have previously stated, gentlemen of undoubted respectability and standing, even those who served in the Union Army, fought against the negroes before Vicksburg. It becomes, then, a question of veracity between two parties. On the one side a few ignorant black office-holders and a less number of white men who were elected to position by negro votes. On the other side, white men of education

ART AT YALE COLLEGE.

SUCCESS OF A NEW DEPARTMENT IN EDUCATION.

THE YALE SCHOOL OF THE FINE ARTS—FOUNDATION AND PROGRESS OF THE DEPARTMENT—ITS SHARE IN THE UNIVERSITY SCHEME—PAST HISTORY AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1874.

A distinct department of fine arts in a university, with all the appurtenances for professional art-training, is a new feature in the general scheme of education which Yale College has the credit of successfully inaugurating in this country. The development of this idea has been necessarily slow, but within the past few years the munificence of the late Augustus Street, of New-Haven, has been the means of giving material form to the project. Since that time the growth of the Yale School of Fine Arts has been rapid, both in the peculiar means required and in the arrangement of a scheme of instruction and training.

The germ of art culture existed in the institution many years ago, and Yale College long enjoyed the distinction of being the first and only institution of learning in the country to establish an art collection. In 1831, a small building was erected for the display of the paintings of Col. Trumbull, which had been secured to the institution by purchase. This collection consisted of several large pictures and about 250 portraits, nearly all of them relating to leading events and characters in Revolutionary history. The artist, Col. Trumbull, was a member of Washington's staff during the Revolution, and his studies were especially valuable as being original and authentic. Small additions were made to this gallery from time to time, but the work of collecting received no marked impulse until about the year 1857-8. At this time a circumstance occurred which resulted in a general art exhibition in the latter year, and a decided recognition on the part of the officers and friends of Yale, of the important influence which art culture might exert upon college students, and the desirability of careful attention to it during an academic course. Heretofore, æsthetic training had failed to receive the appreciation which its refining and elevating influence in a course of liberal training merits, and the occasion of this quickened appreciation of its merits was as follows: The members of one of the college literary societies—the Linonian—had determined to expend a few hundred dollars for some work of art, worthy of the position and enduring in its character, with which to adorn their hall. Through the assistance of Mr. Bartholomew, an American sculptor, then resident in Rome—whose gratification at this indication of appreciation of real works of art in the college of his native State prompted him to the work—copies of two marble statues from the antique were selected. The works chosen were a statue of Demosthenes and another of Sophocles, historic both in their associations and discovery, and illustrative of ancient art. It was thought by a few gentlemen that the time at which these works were expected to arrive would be an auspicious occasion for arranging a general exhibition of works of art, provided a sufficient number could be secured for the purpose. The committee were active in their endeavors, and succeeded in gathering many valuable specimens of various kinds from the private galleries of public-spirited gentlemen in different cities—nearly three hundred works in all. These were placed in Alumni Hall, and thrown open to public exhibition for two months in the Summer of 1858, during which time there were between six and seven thousand visitors, not only residents of New-Haven, but many from other cities. Some of the paintings were by American artists, some from the early Italian and Spanish schools, and some by more modern European artists. The exhibition proved a gratifying success pecuniarily, as well as in the enthusiasm it awakened.

Another feature of this exhibition of interest, as relating to the growth of art-culture in the institution, was a course of art lectures, given by various gentlemen competent to instruct in the history of the fine arts and the principles of taste. Among these were Prof. Salisbury, of New-Haven; Mr. Deming, of Hartford; Prof. Greene, of New-York; Prof. A. D. White, of Michigan (now President of Cornell University), and Donald G. Mitchell. This movement led to a renewed interest throughout the community, and a more urgent desire on the part of the leading men of the college to establish a separate department of art, for broader and more varied culture. This desire had been felt for some time previous, but especially at this time, yet the way was not opened for such a movement until the Summer of 1863, when Mr. Augustus Russell Street, a wealthy and public-spirited citizen of New-Haven, came forward with the generous offer to erect, at his own expense, a building to be devoted to art and artistic studies. This offer was gratefully accepted, and arrangements were at once made to begin the work. Mr. Street was a graduate of Yale, in the class of 1812, and during half a century of study and travel this idea of giving enlargement to collegiate education had been maturing itself in his mind. He was the first to give practical expression to his conviction that the study of art comes within the scope of a great university. His aim was not simply to found a museum, but to establish a school for practical instruction in art for those of both sexes who were desirous of pursuing the fine arts as a profession, and to awaken and cultivate a taste for and appreciation of the arts, among the undergraduates and others.

The corner-stone of a large and costly edifice for carrying out these plans was laid in November, 1864. There was some delay in finishing the building, owing to financial embarrassments during the war, but it was finally completed shortly before Commencement in 1866. The architect and general superintendent of the building was Peter B. Wight, the architect of the National Academy of Design in New-York. Mr. Street manifested the deepest interest in the prosecution of the work, and had associated with him a committee of the Faculty consisting of Prof. (now President) Porter and Profs. Thacher and Gilman. Their practical knowledge of the needs of such an institution assisted greatly in securing the best arrangements for the objects proposed. The architecture of the structure is a revived Gothic—an adaptation of that of the thirteenth century to the customs and materials of the present time. It consists of two wings—one 34 by 80 feet, and the other 72 by 24 feet—connected by a central building 45 by 85 feet. The material used in the construction of the walls is Portland and Jersey stone, with yellow Ohio stone adornments. The basement contains drawing and modeling rooms, the first story is divided into studies, class-rooms, and libraries, and the second story has two large galleries lighted from the roof, for the exhibition of collections, and a connecting corridor now occupied as a sculpture gallery. The expense incurred by Mr. Street in finishing the building was about $175,000, considerably more than was at first expected. The founder of the institution died a few months before its completion, but had arranged for the full carrying out of his plans.

Although much was yet needed to furnish the galleries and establish professorships, the work went forward gradually, but slowly. The collection in the Trumbull Gallery was transferred to the new galleries, and thus a nucleus was formed for an art collection, which has since been increased by large and valuable additions. In the Summer and Autumn of 1867 a temporary exhibition of loaned works of art, under the management of a committee of public-spirited citizens of New-Haven, was held, and did much to introduce this new department to public notice, and to interest the people in its growth. The proceeds amounted to over $4,000, $700 in excess of expenses. This was devoted to the purchase of a series of casts illustrative of different stages of plastic art among the Greeks, designed to be the foundation of a collection covering the whole history of sculpture. In the Spring of 1868 the well-known "Jarves Collection," illustrative of Italian painting from the tenth to the sixteenth century, was placed in one of the galleries for a term of years. This was a very important accession to the means of instruction in the school, and attracted much attention from visitors. A few years since this fine collection was purchased by the institution on favorable terms, and now forms part of the permanent collection of the school. The Jarves collection consists of about 120 pictures, a few of which are by unknown artists, and painted on wood, with gold backgrounds. They are illustrative of the rise of Christian art in Western Europe. The progress of Italian painting is closely followed in this collection. The series commences with contemporaries of Cimabue and Giotto, and continues to that of Veronese and Georgionne, illustrating the most interesting period of modern art. But perhaps the greatest need in the development of this department was the presence and oversight of a thoroughly competent director, capable of conceiving what such an institution should be and of shaping its incipient developments, as well as of directing art instruction in theory and in practice. Such a man was found in Prof. John F. Wier, an artist of established reputation, who was elected to the directorship of the school in 1869, and immediately returned from his studies and travels in Europe to enter upon the duties which he has since so successfully fulfilled. At the same time Prof. Eaton, a graduate of Yale College, of the Class of 1860, was appointed to fill the chair of the History of Art.

The institution was yet without means for immediate application, but the drawing school was opened, occasional lectures were given, and the general plan of the institution shaped. In 1870 a second general exhibition of pictures was opened, and through the personal influence and exertions of Prof. Weir these excellent exhibitions have since been held annually. Prof. Weir's personal acquaintance with artists and owners of picture galleries in New-York City has enabled him to gather together collections of the representative works of both foreign and American artists of the first rank, and these public exhibitions have served the purpose not only of elevating and directing the taste and awakening a general interest in the institution, but have yielded funds by which the collections have been increased. In 1870 a large purchase of casts was made in Europe, and from time to time the collection has steadily increased with the addition of well-selected examples of plastic art. In October, 1871, an endowment was secured for a Professor of drawing, and John H. Niemeyer, a student of the *Ecole des Beaux Arts*, Paris, was appointed to fill the position. Subsequently Mr. Frederick R. Hovey was appointed Instructor of Geometry and Perspective. The unfilled chairs are those of sculpture, architecture, and anatomy.

The general objects of the school as stated in the college catalogue, are the cultivation and promotion of the formative arts, painting, sculpture, and architecture, through practice and criticism. The school is open to all above the age of fifteen, without regard to sex. It already affords a thorough system of instruction in drawing and painting, while courses of lectures on the philosophy, history, and practice of art are delivered during the college year. The council of the school consists of the following *ex-officio* members: The President of the College, the President of the National Academy of Design, the President of the New-York Museum of Art, the Director of the School, who is also the Secretary, and four regularly appointed Councillors.

Since Prof. Weir's appointment as Director, in 1869, the progress of the school has been steadily advancing, the system of instruction as shaped by him has been maturing, the collections have been increasing, and the school may fairly be said to be in a flourishing condition. The professional students number about thirty, while instruction in free-hand drawing is given to above ninety students from other departments of the university. As a university department as well as a professional school, the object is to develop the system of instruction, so as to afford also that theoretical acquaintance with art, which is becoming one of the recognized necessities of liberal culture. Thus the school has a double function to perform, as a means of æsthetic culture and a school of practice. Besides the work done in the schools the past year, the building has been heated with steam, and in other respects brought to a state of completion, through liberal contributions. The library rooms are to be fitted up for the reception of an art library, for which purpose a liberal citizen of New-Haven has contributed $600. The library has some $500 to begin with, and contributions are beginning to flow in with encouraging liberality. Receptacles for the steadily increasing number of engravings, photographs, &c., are also being provided. The school possesses a collection, numbering over 300, of Braun's "autotypes," which are of great value in promoting its objects. Valuable additions are constantly being made to the collections by the loan of choice works of art, and as it is obvious that without care and circumspection this feature, as well as the matter of gifts, might easily become embarrassing to the school from the influx of inferior works of art, the greatest care has been taken by Prof. Weir to admit only such works as possess real artistic value. The value of this rule is recognized in the willingness of the owners of valuable works of art to loan them to the school, and this is a special feature of the Art Museum, which it is desirable to encourage. From what has been accomplished during the past five years it is evident that the museum feature will have to be extended by the construction of additional galleries especially for sculpture. It is not necessary to look far ahead to see that additional room must be supplied, not only for continually increasing collections, but for instruction, especially when architecture will be taught, and the needs of the institution otherwise increase.

That a School of Fine Arts is an important adjunct to the university scheme is not only manifest by the interest awakened at Yale in its Art School, but it is becoming a recognized means of culture in all great institutions of learning. Oxford some two years subsequent to Yale established a professorship of art—the Slade professorship—filled by Mr. Ruskin, and the University of London has lately taken similar action. It is not enough to establish departments of æsthetics in the college, for art throughout its practice is a liberal pursuit, and the practice is in some sense essential to a correct interpretation and understanding of its theory. The art movement at Yale has advanced until the aggregate of property represented by this department amounts to over $300,000, originating with, perhaps, the largest single gift from a private source ever made for the promotion of an art institution in any country. The benefits of this institution are open to the whole country; for the department, while connected with the college on the one hand, on the other receives into its schools all who desire its instructions. A charge of twelve dollars per month for each student is made, and this furnishes the means of providing the necessary models for instruction. The same privileges are extended to students in this department as those accorded students in all other departments of the university.

In conclusion it may not be amiss to refer to the man to whom the credit of unfolding and shaping this scheme is so largely due. Prof. Weir has, since his appointment devoted his energies to the work without cessation, and difficulties of various kinds have been surmounted. Few can appreciate the details and extent of such an undertaking. That Prof. Weir has succesfully accomplished this none can doubt who are at all acquainted with the condition and prospects of the institution. Under his management the Yale School of the Fine Arts has already attained a leading position in the country, and it is not too much to predict that the work so auspiciously begun will expand into still grander proportions, and become the resort of artists and students from all parts of the country.

ROBBERIES ON THE CENTRAL.

ARREST OF AN ACCUSED MAN, FORMERLY A BAGGAGE-MASTER ON THE ROAD.

From the Rochester Democrat, Dec. 23.

For some time past the New-York Central Railroad authorities have been aware that some person or persons were engaged in plundering trunks intrusted to their charge. Many cases have been reported at head-quarters during the present year. Trunks were checked at New-York for Western cities via Niagara Falls. When they arrived at their destination the owners were surprised to learn that they had been rifled of their most valuable contents. Bills were of course presented to the railroad company for payment. The New-York Central attempted to throw the liability upon the Great Western Railway; but it was finally ascertained that the trouble belonged upon the Niagara Falls branch of the Central road. Several days ago, Superintendent Torrance, of Buffalo, selected John Stott, the depot policeman of this city, to work out, if possible, the case. He, with the assistance of Capt. Sullivan and Detectives Rogers and Brown, who were detailed by Chief McLean, immediately set to work. By skillful questions and shrewd working they at last obtained clues to the man whose hands had done the work. George Pendleton was employed as baggage-master on the Niagara Falls branch of the Central Road. It was found that nearly all the losses occurred on trains of the baggage of which he had charge. Suspicion fastened itself upon him. His character was found to be bad. His actions were watched and his companions ascertained. About the 1st of November last he was made an extra freight conductor. Since then no losses have occurred. Within a short time past Pendleton has been very irregular in his habits. A few days since he should have taken a train out of this city at 5 A. M. The train stood at the North street yard until about 9 o'clock waiting for him. He was drunk. He was discharged on Monday last for these irregularities. Feeling sure that Pendleton was the thief, and learning that he was going to New-York last night, the officers arrested him. He denied all knowledge of the affair. The officers then proceeded to his boarding-house, and in the room of Pendleton was found a large amount of property which was at once recognized from the description furnished the officers—watches, jewelry, clothing, underwear, silk handkerchiefs, and many other articles, all of which had been stolen. The property recovered is valued at $1,000. It was all taken to the police office. Officers Stott, Sullivan, and Rogers then proceeded to the Redfield house on Mill street, where Paul Seymour and his alleged wife, Diel Brown, boarded. They were both locked up for receiving stolen property, knowing it to have been stolen. The officers are confident that there is much more of this case than has yet been discovered. They hope to find all of the property which has disappeared and arrest all of Pendleton's associates.

A CUNNING PICKPOCKET.

Philomena Kofferstich, of No. 163 Lewis street, a professional Jewish pickpocket, who was arrested at Washington Market on the 19th inst., for stealing the pocket-book of Catherine Henderson, containing ninety cents, was tried and convicted in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, the pocket-book having been found in her possession. On being searched at the station-house a number of pocket-books, together with two different suits of head-gear and wraps, with the view of producing a complete change of appearance if necessary, and no less than three deep pockets for secreting the proceeds of her thefts, were discovered on her person. The Recorder sentenced the cunning pickpocket—against whom another charge had also been made—to State Prison for five years.

"BOSS" KELLY'S LIBEL SUIT.

THE TAMMANY CHIEF'S CONTEST WITH AN OLD-LINE POLITICIAN.

MOTION TO STRIKE OUT CERTAIN PORTIONS OF NELSON J. WATERBURY'S ANSWER AS IMPERTINENT AND SCANDALOUS, AND TO MAKE OTHER PORTIONS MORE DEFINITE AND CERTAIN—THE ARGUMENT UNFINISHED.

The motion on behalf of Ex-Sheriff Kelly, in his libel suit against Nelson J. Waterbury, to strike out certain portions of the latter's answer as impertinent and scandalous, and to make other portions more definite and certain, which has been already noticed in THE TIMES, was reached for argument in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Donohue. Although the suit is one which excites considerable interest as to the facts, yet those facts, so far as disclosed in the pleadings, have been already fully published, and as the present argument was necessarily limited to such facts, the discussion of the motion was, as a matter of course, confined to comparatively dry legal argument. The portions of the answer to which plaintiff objects, and which it is now sought to have stricken out, are those which relate to the denial in the answer that the plaintiff was a prominent member of the Syracuse Convention, the denial that he was legally elected Sheriff, the assertion that he had substantially admitted, in a letter in response to the letter of the late Mayor Havemeyer, the truth of the allegations contained in the letter of the latter, and the allegation that, in view of the conduct of Kelly and Morrissey in relation to City and County nominations, it was the duty of the late Mayor toward the public to publish the letter which has been made the subject of the libel suit, all of which are referred to by counsel in the discussion which follows:

Mr. George W. Wingate, in favor of the motion, argued that the denial of the plaintiff's being properly a member of the committee is entirely immaterial. The complaint simply alleged "that the plaintiff was a prominent member of the committee," the fact being alleged as a matter of inducement, not aggravation. The authenticity of his credentials, or the irregularity of his election, cannot be tried in this action. The question is, was he a member *de facto*. These paragraphs in the answer should, therefore, be stricken out, and the defendant compelled to either admit or deny specifically whether such telegram was received as is alleged in the complaint, and whether plaintiff was a member of said convention, as therein alleged. The last paragraph upon the first page of the answer should be stricken out, and also the words in the fourth paragraph, "and the defendant alleges that a copy of the said letter as hereto annexed, marked 'A,' and the same is made part of this answer," and also the aforesaid letter annexed to said complaint. It is not proper that under the form of an admission, and an incidental reference to the letter contained in the innuendo, the entire letter of a third party should be dragged into the case. The words in the sixth paragraph of the answer, "And he further denies that the said telegram, or either of said letters, was false in respect to any material statements contained therein," are irrelevant and redundant. It raises an issue as to what is the meaning of "material." In the sentence preceding this allegation the defendant has denied the falsity of those papers in respect to any of the matters stated in the complaint. This covers the whole case. He cannot by denying matters not alleged in the complaint drag in all the other matters referred to in the letter itself, and which have nothing to do with the libelous matters alleged as a cause of action. The matters alleged in the answer as for a second defense are entirely irrelevant. If the publication would have been otherwise unjustifiable, there is no fact set forth in the second defense which would form any excuse for its publication. In the language of the court in the case of Ruso vs. Brooks, (4 E. D. Smith, 644-6,) "it furnishes no extenuation for the specific charge made in the publication in question." "It is too remote and disconnected with the substantive matters charged upon the plaintiff, and could not be received in mitigation of the charges." The fourth defense is irrelevant and redundant. The correspondence of plaintiff is mere evidence, and not matters to be pleaded. A party must plead the facts upon which he relies as a cause of action or defense, and not the evidence of those facts. (Code, secs. 142-149; Wooden vs. Strew, 10 How., 50; Lawrence vs. Wright, 2 Duer, 647; Mann vs. Wormwood, 5 Sand., 566; Williams vs. Wilson, 8 Ad. and El. 314.) The fifth defense is not only irrelevant and redundant, but is scandalous. The defendant has been sued for publishing certain specific libels contained in a telegram and in a letter. He has admitted the publication, set forth the whole telegram, in which a portion of them were alleged to have been contained, (to which no objection is made,) and denies that any of the matters contained in either the telegram or the letter alleged to be libelous are false. This raises the only issue to be tried. He now seeks to get in the entire letter in the form of an admission, and to take advantage of his so doing, to allege that it is all true, and in proof thereof to allege a number of acts by the plaintiff referred to in said letter as being fraudulent. He does not confine his letter to the libels sued upon, but "to the several statements contained in the said telegram, and the said letter, and each and every thereof," and that none of them are false, defamatory, or libelous. (Answer, fol. 27.) In addition, several of these matters are peculiarly scandalous. In the second paragraph (fol. 29) an insinuation is made, under cover of an admission that the plaintiff was elected Sheriff by fraud. In the twenty-third paragraph (fol. 62) the allegation that plaintiff's bills were not made out in items is irrelevant. If true, it constitutes no excuse for any of the charges made against him by the defendant. The allegations as to public proclamation by plaintiff as to his honesty, and reports as to his piety should not be allowed to remain in a pleading. No objection can be made to striking out the matters alleged in the fifth defense, or any of the allegations in the answer sought to be stricken out, on the ground of their being alleged in mitigation of damages. They are not in any way pleaded in mitigation, but as a defense. The rule of law "that facts denied, to be proved in mitigation of damages must be distinctly and specifically pleaded as such," as otherwise the plaintiff will have no right to infer that they are relied upon as a defense, and upon that ground may properly demur. (Hager vs. Tibbets, 2 Abb. U. S. 97, 102; Fry vs. Bennett, 5 Sand. 54, 74, 75; Matthews vs. Beach, 5 Sand., 264; Newman vs. Otto, 4 id., 668; Ayres vs. Colville, 18 Barb., 261, 265.) And even matters alleged by way of mitigation of damages, which do not in law constitute an excuse for the defendants' publications will be stricken out. In Russ vs. Brooks, (4 E. D. Smith, 644,) the matter alleged in mitigation was stricken out upon the ground that it afforded no extenuation for a specific charge made by the publication, being too remote and disconnected. In Devlin vs. Wilder, (34 Howard, 488, 491,) it is said that the facts and circumstances pleaded in mitigation must be such as would induce in the mind of a person possessed of ordinary knowledge and intelligence a belief in the truth of the charge, and that the defendant cannot spread on the record any matters that he pleases, and then by asserting that by reason thereof he verily believed the charges true at the time he made them, successfully resist a motion to strike them out. In Van Beschetere against Yaple, (13 Howard, 97,) it was held that, if the facts alleged are inadmissible as evidence, the pleading is irrelevant and may be stricken out. The court accordingly struck out allegations as to the bad reputation of the plaintiff. The same was held in Brown vs. Orvis, (6 How., 376, 378, 379.) The sixth defense is utterly irrelevant and scandalous. It was no part of the duty of Mr. Havemeyer as Mayor of the City to control Tammany Hall, or to interfere with the authority that organization might choose to confer upon the plaintiff, or of this defendant to aid him in so doing. If it were that might be a reason for notifying such organization of charges made against the plaintiff's character, but none for publishing them to the public at large. General charges of this nature are too remote to be admissible even in investigation, (Russ vs. Brooks, 4 E. D. Smith, 644.) The suggestions or insinuations of hatred, prejudice, popular clamor, and common gossip are always inadmissible in an answer, (Graham vs. Stone, 6 How. Pr. 151.) The application should therefore be granted, and the clauses in question stricken out.

Mr. Waterbury, in his own behalf, argued in opposition to the motion that all the allegations contained in the answer were properly there, either as matter in justification or mitigation, and could not be stricken out under the provisions of the Code. As to the allegation sought to be stricken out, to the effect that defendant did not know of the telegram referred to in the complaint being read before the convention, it was perfectly proper, the defendant merely setting forth that he was without knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations contained in the complaint in that respect, and therefore denying the same. At folio 13 of the complaint it was alleged that plaintiff was a prominent member of the Syracuse Convention, and had been elected Sheriff, and the defendant had a right to answer that assertion by the allegations in the answer referring to the regularity of plaintiff's election. Suppose a minister sued for slander, alleging in his complaint the fact of his being a minister, would not the defendant have a right to show that plaintiff had entered the ministry by some improper means. If the plaintiff chose to allege prominent membership of the convention the defendant had a right to allege facts in opposition. By the plaintiff's pleading he had also plainly put in issue the entire letter of the late Mayor Havemeyer, and not alone those portions which are set out in the complaint. Plaintiff charges the publication of that letter to have originated in malice, and surely it is proper, for the purpose of showing the absence of malice, to prove the contents of the entire letter. The extracts from that letter, contained in the complaint, were garbled and incomplete, and it becomes the right of the defendant, under such circumstances, to show the context of those extracts. In any view, the letter is proper matter to allege and prove in mitigation of damages. The complaint, too, has put in issue the motives of the publication of the telegram, and in justification the defendant has a right to show the motive for such publication. The proposition would be extraordinary if the plaintiff could allege malice, and defendant be debarred from showing good motive. Then as to that portion of the answer asked to be stricken out, relating to plaintiff's having published a letter in reply to that of the late Mayor, substantially admitting the allegations in the letter, the defendant has a right to plead that, either in justification of the alleged libel or in mitigation of damages therefor. The plaintiff had been invited to have the defendant arrested, so as to avoid the long delay of a civil trial, and if he had accepted that invitation, and on cross-examination admitted the facts published in his letter of reply to that of Mayor Havemeyer, would not the defendant have the right to set up those admissions? Equally so when they are published in a letter to the newspapers. The plaintiff is charged with having charged fees for summoning 60,000 jurors more than he had actually summoned, thus obtaining fees to the extent of $20,000. To this he had answered in his letter that the civil courts were not included; and was it not permitted to show that admission by pleading and proving his letter? To grant the motion of the plaintiff would be to strip the case of every material issue which plaintiff himself in his complaint had raised.

At this point, in order not to interfere with the regular disposition of the calendar, Judge Donohue adjourned the argument to Tuesday next at 10 A. M. Mr. Waterbury will then complete his argument, and will be followed by Ex-Judge Porter on the same side. Mr. Henry L. Clinton will reply on behalf of Kelly.

COMMANDER CUSHING.

INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH HIS HEROIC ACTS DURING THE WAR.

The following appears as a communication in a recent issue of the Boston *Transcript*: When one has finished some great work for which he seemed ordained, life fitted, and full of maturity; when such a one passes away from earth with his work done, well done, we say amen. Of young Cushing, who died at Washington of brain fever, after a short sickness, one cannot as yet say this amen, as he was only thirty-two years old, and never more fitted for the work of his life than now. With the years that had come to him since the war, had come that wisdom which time gives, and with a most true and proud love for his country, it seemed as though he was needed to America. How many times he has been heard to say, "I live for my country; if necessary, I am willing to die for it."

When all matters had been arranged for the destruction of the Albemarle, he came to Massachusetts to say what he supposed would be his last good-by to some dear relatives here. He did not say what he was going to do, but, "I am going upon an expedition, where, fail or not fail, there seems not the faintest chance of my life." "But, Willie, (his pet name,) are you willing?" "Yes, perfectly," he answered, "if so doing it helps to achieve for my country what I am determined it shall, success, and the close of this war." He gave the good-by kiss with a quivering lip and eyes full of tears. Ah, indeed! the bravest are the tenderest. He well considered all the liabilities, but he was no weakling to foolishly give up his life, and after placing with his own hand the torpedo in position, and hearing the repeated call to surrender, and the cannon tearing out the bottom of his boat, he calls to his men, "No surrender!" then with a shout again to the foe—"No surrender!"—and pulling off his boots and outer garments, struck out for his life. He was in the water all night, swimming back once to help along a sailor. In the earliest dawn he reached the land which seemed to offer security, and then he had only strength to rest his arms upon the bank. He was too weak to rise fully out of the water. After a while he drew himself into the high sedge or grass, pushing himself along by the heels to a shelter. He lay and listened, but apparently between life and death. But he was not the man to yield to any circumstances, if by any possibilities they could be overcome; so, alone and unaided, with feet bare and cut to the bone, half dead, he was seen paddling to his feet. He was not known at first. He could only say "Cushing," and fainted. That night and the time of suffering impaired his old and natural robustness of constitution, and he has never been quite as well.

Thus three Cushing brothers, sons of one mother, have not reluctantly given their lives to their country. Alonzo Cushing graduated at West Point at the commencement of the war. His record all through that terrible ordeal was most noble and wise. He was killed at Gettysburg, just on the left of Cemetery Hill, on July 3. Gen. Garnett was killed by his guns. He was buried with military honors at West Point.

Lieut. Howard Cushing was killed by the Apache Indians in Arizona, after doing grand service for that newly settled land. Recently there has been a fort named "Cushing" in his honor, the Governor of Arizona giving official notice of the fact to his mother, who stands now still as brave a Spartan mother as when she said to her boys, "My sons, death, but no dishonor." M. S. L.

MR. SUMNER'S PICTURES.

THE RECENT SALE IN BOSTON OF A PORTION OF HIS BEQUEST TO THE ART MUSEUM.

A Boston correspondent of the Worcester *Spy* refers in the following terms to the sale at auction of some of the pictures which the late Senator Sumner bequeathed to the Art Museum, to be kept or "disposed of," as deemed best by the Trustees:

Last Friday the engravings and paintings from Mr. Sumner's collection were sold by auction. They were left by Mr. Sumner to the Art Museum, to be kept or sold as the Trustees thought best. The collection was a miscellaneous one, many of the pictures having been given to Mr. Sumner, and having little or no artistic value. Mr. Sumner's own collection of engraved portraits of distinguished men was an interesting one, and a large portion of that the Art Museum has kept; none of the pictures sold were rare, but many of them were good impressions of popular engravings, the heads of the painters, "Dante and Beatrice," "The Old Temeraire," "The Chocolate Girl," "Mrs. Stowe," "Poetry," and others as common. They brought fair prices, but there was no excitement in the bidding. A cabinet-sized photograph of Lord Stanhope, with his note of presentation on the margin, sold for $3 25, and a little colored print of some madonna, I think, indorsed by Mr. Sumner as given to him by Lord Brougham, sold for $29. That was the only instance where a large price was paid, evidently for the sake of Mr. Sumner. A large engraving of the "Feast of Cana," by Prevost, brought $60; "A Virgin in the Clouds With the Evangelists" brought $30, the others ranged from $5 to $20.

The oil-paintings were not good. It is probable that Mr. Sumner himself was not greatly deceived in them, and that he valued them from association or as gifts. His own suggestion that the Art Museum might sell them would imply this. The catalogue sent from Washington attributed several of the paintings to famous artists, but at the first exhibition of them the Trustees of the Art Museum showed their opinion by adding a note to the catalogue, stating that they were not responsible for the attribution; and at the sale on Friday there was a notice on the catalogues that no guarantee could be given with any picture. Of course the oil-paintings were not desirable after all this disparagement. The people at the auction knew that good engravings might be sold, because the Art Museum had duplicates and triplicates of them; but that really fine pictures had no duplicates, and would have been kept and treasured. So it came about that a painting signed Rembrandt sold for $70, and a landscape signed Salvator Rosa for $20. The bidding was very slow. By hard work and urgency the auctioneer got $330 for a farm-yard by Herring, and $170 for a cattle piece attributed to Hobbima. The big "Magdalen," a bad copy from Guido, sold for $165, and a pretty good copy of Titian's "Bella" for $61. There were between sixty and seventy pictures sold, and the prices of the others ranged from $15 to $70. The bidding was so dull, and it took so long to get even small prices, that the sale of the large collection of photographs was put off till the next day, and probably a great many of those were bought as memorials of their former owner.

Some of Mr. Sumner's friends feel hurt and indignant at this sale of his pictures. But there is something to be said for the museum. How could it keep the paintings? and in selling them how could it honestly help saying that it did not believe in them? Engravings take up so little room that they might have been kept, but then the bequest was used, as I suppose all bequests are, for the benefit of the receiver, not of the maker. There is no doubt that the sale seemed a little hurried and disrespectful, and that it was quite without sentiment; but is it not unreasonable to expect sentiment of any corporation, excepting of those that exist for sentimental philanthropy? The Art Museum considered its own interests, and its own standard of value; it took from the miscellaneous collection which Mr. Sumner gave it all that it really wanted, and sold the rest. It is poor and it must be thrifty; and although it seems hard and unsympathetic it has really done no wrong.

NEW-YORK'S CENTENNIAL APPEAL.

From the Philadelphia Press, Dec. 23.

We congratulate the members of the Centennial Board of Finance on the success of their efforts in bringing the grandeur of the undertaking home to our New-York brethren. That the great exhibition is not alone not local, nor even national, but international, has gradually but surely become apparent to all Americans, and with this knowledge has grown the feeling of the necessity for all citizens taking active interest in assuring its success. The natural and proper rivalry in which all growing and enterprising communities indulge has heretofore been, perhaps, one of the great difficulties with which the managers have had to contend, and only thorough and positive freedom from prejudices, and constant appeal to national in contradistinction to local interests, have enabled them to gain the hearty sympathy and promised active aid which the honored and representative citizens of the great American Metropolis present in their appeal of yesterday. The natural pride which all Philadelphians must needs feel in the honor done them by the selection of their city for the great Centennial will doubtless be greatly increased when such hearty sympathy is vouchsafed them by their great neighbor. Rising superior to all local pride and self-seeking, New-York tenders the hand of good-fellowship, and gives unmistakable token that she will do honor to herself and the exhibition by taking the important and prominent part to which her history and position as the foremost commercial City of the Union so well entitles her.

That the gentlemen of the Board of Finance should have thus gained the confidence of such men as A. T. Stewart, W. M. Evarts, W. Cullen Bryant, and the long list of other names appended to the stirring appeal, is both an honor to themselves and the work they represent, and all those who have the success of the great work at heart will unite in praising their indefatigable energy and perseverance.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 24.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600 Western Union... 79¾	400 Ohio & Miss...s3. 30¾
10 do........ 80	600 do........ 30¾
1400 do........ 79⅝	100 do.......c. 30¾
300 do......b3. 79⅝	100 do.......c. 30½
500 do......s3. 79½	100 do........ 30½
300 do........ 79¼	400 do........ 30⅝
900 do........ 79⅜	100 do.......c. 30⅝
1000 do........ 79¼	1000 Erie Railway.... 26¾
200 do......b3. 79⅜	1200 Lake Shore..... 80⅛
500 do........ 79¼	1000 do......s3. 80
1000 do........ 79⅛	3100 do........ 79⅞
500 do.....s60. 78⅝	400 do.......c. 80
200 do........ 79¼	1000 do........ 79⅞
100 St. Paul......s3. 36⅝	800 do......s3. 79¾
100 do........ 36½	500 do........ 79⅞
800 do........ 36⅜	700 do......b3. 79⅞
200 do........ 36¼	600 North-western... 45⅝
200 do........ 36⅛	600 do......s3. 45½
500 do........ 36	500 do........ 45⅝
400 Pacific Mail...... 37	300 do.......c. 45¼
800 do........ 36⅞	300 do........ 45¼
800 do........ 36¾	200 do........ 45⅜
1500 do........ 36⅝	1000 do........ 45½
2200 do........ 36½	100 do......s3. 45⅜
1100 do........ 36⅜	500 do......s3. 45¼
800 do........ 36¼	500 do........ 45¼
300 do........ 36⅛	100 do........ 45⅜
100 do.......c. 36¼	1000 do........ 45½
200 do......s3. 36⅛	500 Rock Island..s3.101¼
700 do........ 36¼	300 do......s3.101⅛
1000 do......b3. 36¼	500 do........101⅛
300 Toledo & Wab.... 23¾	100 Union Pacific.s3. 35⅛
600 do........ 23⅝	500 do........ 35
200 do........ 23½	200 do........ 34⅞
900 do........ 23⅜	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..........117⅝	$100,000 U.S.5-20 R., '65, n.12.116½
5,000 do.....12.117¾	8,000 U.S.5-20 R., '67........117⅝
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62..........113¾	10,000 do...12.117¾
9,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..........117½	1,000 do.......117⅞
2,000 do......12.117⅝	12,000 U. S. 5s,'81, C......12.113⅜
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....120	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s. 57⅝	35 Wells Far.Ex.b.c. 82¾
37,000 Great West. 1st M. '88.b.c. 83	50 Adams Ex....b.c.116⅜
5,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83 98¼	50 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.101
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87 97½	4100 Erie R.......b.c. 26¾
10,000 B.,H.&Erie 1st. 24¼	1300 do......s3. 26¾
8,000 C. & O. 1st c.o. 47	100 Mich. Cent...b.c. 81
1,000 N.J.C. 1st M.c.102⅜	100 do........ 81¼
7,000 do..........102½	100 do........ 81½
8,000 D., L. & W. c..105½	700 L. S. & M. So..b.c. 79⅞
1,000 L'g Dock bds.100	800 do......s3. 79⅞
2,000 L. S. 2d M. c.c. 91½	900 do........ 80
2,000 H. & St.J. 8s,c. 89	100 do........ 80⅛
9,000 Cen. Pac. G.bs. 95⅞	50 do........ 80¼
3,000 P. R. of Mo.1st. 90	300 do......s3. 80
1,000 C.,C. & I.C.1st. 69	100 do......b3. 80
1,000 do........ 69⅛	100 do........ 79⅞
3,000 do........ 69¼	500 T.,W. & West.b.c. 23½
1,000 Tol & W. 1st.. 87½	100 do........ 23⅝
20,000 C. & P. C. S. F.102¾	400 do........ 23½
8,000 U. P. 1st M.b.c. 92½	100 Union Pacific..b.c. 34⅞
100 Bank of Com....121	500 do......s3. 35
7 Del. & H. Cnl.b.c.116⅛	100 do........ 35⅛
14 do..........116¼	100 do........ 35
40 do..........116½	100 do......s3. 34⅞
400 Pacific Mail..b.c. 36¼	200 Mil. & St. P...b.c. 36⅛
900 do........ 36⅜	1600 do........ 36
1300 do........ 36¼	300 do........ 35⅞
100 do.......c. 36¼	1000 do........ 36⅛
400 do........ 36⅜	100 do........ 36¼
500 do.....s60. 35⅞	100 do........ 36⅛
200 do......b3. 36⅜	200 do........ 36
400 do........ 36¼	50 Pitts., Ft.W. & C. Gold.......b.c. 93½
1200 do........ 36⅛	123 D., L. & West.b.c.109
200 W. U. Tel..b.c.s3. 79¼	10 N. Y. N. H. & H. R.....b.c. opg.133
300 do........ 79¼	200 C. & N. W..b.c.b3. 45½
300 do........ 79⅜	100 do........ 45½
100 do........ 79¼	500 do........ 45⅜
400 do........ 79⅛	100 do......s3. 45¼
200 do........ 79	400 do........ 45⅜
200 do.....s60. 78¼	1100 do........ 45½
200 do........ 79⅛	300 do......b3. 45½
1000 do........ 79¼	100 do.......c. 45⅝
700 do.......c. 79¼	300 do........ 45½
1900 do.....s60. 78½	300 do........ 45⅜
300 do.....s60. 78⅜	200 do......s3. 45⅜
700 do......s3. 79¼	200 do........ 45½
1100 do........ 79⅜	1100 Ohio & Miss.b.c. 30½
100 do......b3. 79⅜	200 do........ 30⅝
300 do......s3. 79¼	200 C., C. & I. C...b.c. 9⅝
200 do.....s60. 78½	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$85,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. N.........120¼	100 Lake Shore.....c. 80
20,000 do.......c.120¼	600 do........ 80
500 Tol. & Wab. 2d. 60	600 do........ 80⅛
1,000 Tol. & W. C. C. 50	100 do......s3. 80
1000 Union Pacific.... 35⅛	100 do........ 80
400 do......b3. 35¼	500 North-western... 45½
100 West. Union...b3. 79⅜	200 do.......c. 45⅝
100 do......s3. 79¼	900 do........ 45⅝
100 do......b5. 79¼	100 do......s3. 45½
300 do........ 79¼	100 do........ 45½
1000 Pacific Mail..... 36¼	300 Ohio & Miss...... 30⅝
300 do......s3. 36¼	100 do......s3. 30½
300 Erie R.......... 27	500 do........ 30½
400 do........ 26⅞	100 Tol. & Wab....b3. 23⅝
	20 Fort Wayne..x d. 93½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 Cp., '65, new......120⅜	$20,000 U. S. 5s, Cp., '81..........113½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 Cp., '67..........121⅜	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, New Series.......... 57¾	200 Pac. M. S.S.C..b.c. 36¼
5,000 Va. 6s Con. X matured c..... 54½	800 do......s3. 36⅛
1,000 C. Pac. 1st, C. & O. branch... 85	400 do........ 36⅛
2,000 C. Pac. 1st M., San Jo. branch 82¾	1200 do........ 36
12,000 Un. Pac. R. R., 1st........b.c. 92⅞	200 do......s4. 36
2,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 78¼	1100 do......s3. 36
5,000 Gal. & Ch. 1st.104½	100 do......s5. 36
1,000 C., C. & I.C.1st 69⅜	200 U. Pac.R.R.b.c.s3. 35⅛
4,000 T. & W. c. c... 49½	200 do......s3. 35
5,000 T. & W. 2d.b.c. 64	100 do........ 35
5,000 Gt. West. 2d.. 62½	200 Erie Rail...b.c.s3. 26⅞
200 Mar. L. & M..b.c. 3	100 do......b5. 27
25 U. S. Ex........ 62½	300 do........ 27
100 do......b.c. 62½	100 do......s3. 26⅞
200 West. U. T.bc. s5. 79⅛	30 Erie R. Pfd....b.c. 45
100 do......b3. 79¼	400 L.S.&M.S.R.R. b.c. 80
400 do........ 79¼	1000 do........ 79⅞
400 do......b3. 79⅜	400 do......s3. 79¾
200 do......s3. 79¼	400 do........ 79¾
2100 do........ 79¼	300 do........ 79⅝
400 do.....s60. 78¼	100 Ill. Cen. Railroad. 98½
100 do......s3. 79⅛	100 Mich. Cen. R. R... 82
2000 do........ 79⅛	220 do......b.c. 82
700 do......s3. 79	100 Ch.&N.W.R.b.c.c. 45⅝
300 do........ 79	300 do........ 45⅝
2200 do........ 78⅞	100 do......s4. 45⅝
2200 do........ 78¾	300 do.....b10. 45⅝
200 do.....s60. 77¾	300 do........ 45½
400 do........ 78⅝	100 do........ 45⅜
100 do.....s60. 77½	400 do......b3. 45½
100 N. J. Cen. R..b.c.107⅝	200 T., W. & W. R.b.c. 23½
400 C. & R. I. R..b.c.101¼	100 do........ 23⅜
	200 D., L. & W. R.....109¼
	200 O. & M. R.....b.c. 30½
	15 H. & St. J. R...b.c. 24½
	100 do......s3. 25
	230 Morris & Essex R. 96

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$6,000 Tenn. 6s, N.S.. 58	400 Western Union... 78⅝
5,000 M. & E. 7s,'71.100	500 do........ 78½
1,000 Erie 1st.......103	300 do........ 78⅜
10,000 Alb. & Sus. 1st..108	100 do........ 78¼
5,000 U. P. 1st....... 92⅞	700 do........ 78⅛
100 Quicksilver...... 33⅞	300 do........ 78¼
1500 Pacific Mail..... 36	1200 do........ 78⅜
100 do.....s60. 35⅝	900 do........ 79⅛
300 do........ 36⅛	100 do......s3. 78⅜
100 Union Pacific..s3. 34⅞	200 do......b3. 78½
1200 Lake Shore..s3. 79⅝	400 do........ 78⅝
100 do........ 79¾	200 do......b3. 78¾
100 do........ 79⅞	200 do........ 78¾
1500 do........ 79¾	300 do........ 78⅝
2300 do........ 79½	1200 do......s3. 78½
600 North-west'n..s3. 45⅜	300 do........ 78½
200 do........ 45⅜	1000 do......b3. 78⅝
200 do......b10 45½	400 Ohio & Miss...... 30⅜
400 do........ 45½	100 do........ 30½
300 St. Paul......... 35⅞	100 C., C. & I. C...... 9⅝
200 Tol. & Wab....b3. 23½	

THURSDAY, Dec. 24—P. M.

The transactions in stocks to-day were limited, as usual on the eve of a holiday, and the general course of prices was downward for the leading stocks. The principal activity was in Western Union, at 79¾@78⅛@78⅝, on very free offerings of sixty days, sellers' options ¾@⅞ ₱ cent. below the market price. About 5,000 shares were sold in this way, out of 35,000 altogether. Pacific Mail was next in importance for volume of business, at 37@36@36⅛, the buyers of yesterday being generally sellers to-day. Lake Shore was rather lively at 80⅛@79½. North-western opened at 45⅝, sold as low as 45¼, and closed 45½@45⅝. Erie was steady; and St. Paul, on a business of 5,200 shares, declined from 36⅝ to 35⅞. The sellers' options in Western Union formed the most noticeable feature of a day on which there was more disposition to blow horns and commit petty breaches of decorum than to make extended engagements in the way of speculation. Money was abundant at 3⅛@3 ₱ cent., with late transactions at 2 and 2½.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange have declared that all stock certificates must be engraved by some responsible bank-note company, in order to be admitted to the list of securities.

Government Bonds have again been quite active at an advance of ⅛@⅝ ₱ cent., special firmness being noted in the 1881s coupon, 1862s, 1865s registered, and 1867s, both registered and coupon. Even the new fives have at last taken a start, and are higher by ⅜ for the registered issue and ¼ for coupons. The investment demand continues large and urgent, and there have also been some few purchases by stock houses, the first appearance so far of anything like speculation in Governments. Bonds remain very scarce, and the foreign bankers have not been able to do much toward furnishing a supply. A small lot of 1862s, some new 1865s, and about 150,000 new fives are all the purchases we heard of in the way of importations. State Stocks continue dull and without feature except for a slight further decline in Tennessees. New series sold at 57⅝@57¾. Railroad bonds are firm on a small business. The Pacific Railroad issues advanced ¼@½ ₱ cent., and were last quoted as follows: Centrals, 95⅞@96; Westerns, 87@88; Union Firsts, 92¾@93; Union Land Grants, 89¾@90; Union Sinking Fund, 78¼@78½.

Gold opened at 111 9-16@111¾, and gradually advanced on fair business to 111 13-16, selling last, however, at 111¾, and closing with this price bid, 111 13-16 asked. On loans of gold the rates were "flat" to 1-32 for use for the two days, and finally 1 ₱ cent. for use. The firmness to-day was in good part due to the considerable shipment of specie, $1,194,584, of which $1,000,000 was gold coin, and the rest silver. Customs payments, $267,000. The Sub-Treasury sold $500,000 gold, at 111.63 to 111.65 on bids for $2,565,000, at from 111.45 to 111.65. The coin payments from the Sub-Treasury were $880,000 for interest and $341,000 for bonds redeemed. Clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank, $27,739,000. Gold balances, $1,582,386. Currency balances, $1,694,777.

Sterling Exchange is again higher for sixty-day bills on the ease in money in London. Prime is worth fully $4 85½ and in fair demand, while sight bills remain as before quoted, $4 89¾@$4 90. The nominal rate of the leading drawers was advanced this afternoon to $4 86 for sixty days, but no change was made in demand bills. The Bank of England to-day made no alteration in its minimum rate of discount, which is 6 ₱ cent., though this is about 1 ₱ cent. above the open market rate. The bank gained for the week only £187,000 bullion, but made a further gain "on balance" to-day of £272,000 sterling. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is now 44⅛ ₱ cent., against 45½ by the preceding return. Consols are firmer at 91¾ for money, and 91 15-16@92 for the account. Our bonds are thus quoted: 1865s, old, 106¾; 1867s, 107@107⅛; 10-40s, 104⅛, and new fives, 103⅛. The last price of Erie was 24⅝@24¾.

The imports of Foreign Dry Goods at this port for the week ending Dec. 24, were, in coin valuation:

For the week.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Entered	$977,472	$878,511	$813,471
Marketed	921,805	826,721	668,092
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered	135,331,969	113,381,649	105,259,456
Marketed	131,451,379	114,580,833	107,902,362

The following securities have been placed on the regular list of the Stock Exchange by the Committee on Securities: $30,000,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy consolidated mortgage seven per cent. bonds; $10,000,000 Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg consolidated convertible first mortgage bonds; also, on the free list, $8,000,000 Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway firsts. These latter are divided as follows: Guaranteed bonds, $4,000,000; unguaranteed bonds, $3,020,000; ex-land grant bonds, $980,000.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
Western Union	79¾	78⅛	78½	78⅝
Pacific Mail	37	36	36⅛	36⅜
New-York Central	101	101	100⅝	100⅞
Harlem	....	....	127	128
Erie	27	26¾	26⅞	27
Erie Preferred	45	45	....	....
Lake Shore	80⅛	79½	79½	79⅝
Wabash	23¾	23⅜	23½	23⅝
North-western	45⅝	45¼	45½	45⅝
North-western Pref	....	....	60	60½
Milwaukee & St. Paul	36⅝	35⅞	35¾	36
Mil. & St. Paul Pref	....	....	56¼	57
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	30⅜	30⅜	30⅝
Rock Island	101¼	101⅛	101⅛	101⅜
Illinois Central	98½	98½	98¼	99
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	....	....	107	108
Chicago & Alton	....	....	104	105
Chicago & Alt. Pref	....	....	109	112
Panama	....	....	114¼	115¼
Union Pacific	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	35
Pittsburg	....	....	88¼	88½
Fort Wayne	93½	93½	93¼	94
Michigan Central	82	81	81¾	82½
Morris & Essex	96	96	95¾	96
New-Jersey Central	107⅝	107⅝	107½	108
Del., Lack. & West	109¼	109	109⅛	109½
Atlantic & Pacific Pf	....	....	15½	16
Missouri Pacific	....	....	46⅝	47
Hannibal & St. Joseph	25	25	24½	25¼
C., C. & Ind. Cen	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9¾
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	....	....	19	19½
Quicksilver	33⅞	33⅞	33¾	34½
Quicksilver Preferred	....	....	43	44
Adams Express	116½	116½	116¼	117
Wells-Fargo Express	82¾	82¾	82	83
American Express	....	....	62	62½
United States Express	62½	62½	62½	63

Total sales, 125,179 shares—including 35,510 Western Union, 21,500 Pacific Mail, 20,850 Lake Shore, 19,300 North-western, 7,800 Erie, and 5,200 St. Paul.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Offered. Asked.		Offered. Asked.
Sixes, 1881, r	117⅝@118	5-20s, 1867, r	117¾@118
Sixes, 1881, c	121⅝@122	5-20s, 1867, c	121⅜@121⅝
5-20s, 1862, r	113⅞@114⅛	5-20s, 1868, r	117¾@118
5-20s, 1862, c	114 @114⅛	5-20s, 1868, c	121¼@121¾
5-20s, 1864, r	115½@115¾	10-40s, r	114 @114½
5-20s, 1864, c	115⅝@115⅞	10-40s, c	114⅝@114⅞
5-20s, 1865, r	117⅝@117¾	Fives, 1881, r	113⅜@113½
5-20s, 1865, c	117⅝@117⅞	Fives, 1881, c	113⅜@113½
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	116¾@117	Sixes, cur.	117½@118
5-20s, 1865, n.c.	120¼@120⅜	Gold	111¾@111⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

Gold receipts	$429,177 18
Gold payments	473,810 38
Gold balance	51,426,354 12
Currency receipts	587,772 57
Currency payments	756,335 75
Currency balance	46,102,900 44
Customs	267,000 00

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$76,932,400
Currency balances	3,407,303
Gold exchanges	8,870,866
Gold balances	875,545

Internal Revenue receipts at Washington to-day, $279,649. Bank Notes received for redemption, $300,000.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF STATE STOCKS.

Alabama 5s, '83..... 39	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78..109
Alabama 5s, '86..... 39	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76..106
Alabama 8s, '86..... 50	N. C. 6s, o., J. & J.. 23
Ark. 6s, Funded..... 22	N. C. 6s, o., A. & O. 23
Ark. 7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is. 90	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,J.& J. 50
Ark. 7s, Mem.& L.R. 12	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,A.&O. 50
Ark.7s,L.R.P.B.&NO 12	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., 7 off, J. & J.... 35
Ark. 7s,M.O.&R.R. 12	
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.R. 12	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., 7 off, A. & O..... 35
Georgia 6s.......... 79	
Georgia 7s, New bds. 91½	N. C. 6s, F. act, '66.. 16
Georgia 7s, Indorsed. 85	N. C. 6s, F. act, '68.. 15
Georgia 7s, Gold bds. 75	N. C. 6s, n.bs., J.&J. 12½
La. 6s.............. 25	N. C. 6s, n.bs., A.&O. 12½
La. 6s, New bds..... 24	South Carolina 6s... 30
La. 6s,NewFlt'g Dbt. 21	S. C. 6s, J. & J...... 26½
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 21	S. C. 6s, A. & O...... 26½
La. 6s, Levee bds.... 25	S. C. 6s, F. act, '66.. 26⅛
La. 8s, Levee bds.... 25	S. C. 6s, L. C., '89, J. & J........... 25½
La. 8s, Levee bds.,'75. 25	
Mo. 6s, due in '75....102	S. C. 6s, L. C., '89, A. & O........... 26¼
Mo. 6s, due in '76.... 99	
Mo. 6s, due in '77.... 98	S. C. 7s of 1888...... 27
Mo. 6s, due in '78.... 98	S. C. 7s, non-f. bds.. 7
Mo. 6s, due in '79.... 98	Tenn. 6s, old........ 57¾
Mo. 6s, due in '80.... 98	Tenn. 6s, new........ 57¾
Long bds.,due'81to91. 97	Tenn. 6s, n. series... 57¾
H. & St. Jo., due '75 101	Virginia 6s, old..... 37
H. & St. Jo., due '76. 99	Virginia 6s, n. bds... 38
H. & St. Jo., due '86. 95	Va. 6s, n. bds., '67... 37
H. & St. Jo., due '87. 96	Virginia 6s, C. bds.. 57
N. Y. B. B. Loan.....105⅛	Va. 6s, ex m. c...... 54½
N. Y. C. B. Loan.....108⅝	Va. 6s, def., 2d ser.. 11
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77...109	

The following were the bids for the Railway Mortgages, at the first call.

Alb. & Susq. 1st bds.107¾	C., P. & A., N. B.... 98¼
Alb. & Susq. 3d bds. 99	Det., Mon. & Tol. B.100
Bos., H.&Erie 1st M. 24	Buffalo & Erie N. B. 99¾
Bur.,C.R.&M.1st7sg. 45	Buffalo & State L. 7s.100
Ches. & O. 6s 1st M.. 47	L. Shore C. C. 1st...102
Chic. & Alton Inc...100½	L. Shore C. R. 1st... 99
Joliet & Chic 1st M.107	L. Shore C. C. 2d... 91½
La. & Mo. 1st, guar. 89	Mar. & Cin. 1st......103¾
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st. 97	M. C. 1st 8s,'82 S. F.111
C.,B.& Q.,8 p.c.,1st M.113½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....101
Chic. R. I. & Pac....108	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87... 97
Cen.R.R.of N.J.1st C.102¼	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....102¼
C.R.R.of N.J. Con.C.103	N.Y.C.&H.1st C......114
M.&St.P.7s g'ld R.D. 84	Hud.R.7s, 2d S.F.'85.105¾
M.&St.P.1st La.C.D.. 90	Hud. R. 7s, 3d '75....100
M. & St. P. 1st M.I. & M. D.......... 81	Harlem 1st 7s C......107⅞
	Harlem 1st 7s R.......107¾
M.&St.P.1stM.I.&D. 75	North Mo. 1st........ 86½
M. & St. P. 2d M.... 76	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 97¾
Chic. & N. W. S. F..102½	Ohio & Miss. Con.... 96¾
C. & N. W. Con. bs.. 88½	Cen. Pac. G. bds..... 95⅞
C. & N.W. C. G'd bs.. 81⅝	Cen. Pac. C. & O.1st. 84
Iowa Midland 1st,8s. 86½	Union Pacific, 1st.... 92⅜
Gal. & Chi. Ext.....103½	U. Pac., L. G. 7s.... 89½
Gal. & Chi. 2d.......101	U. Pac., S. F........ 77¾
C.,C.,C.&I.1st,7s,S.F.104	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.... 99
Del., L. & W. 1st....101	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.... 82
Del., L. & W. 2d.....105	Pac. R. 7s guar. Mo.101½
Del.,L.& W.7s,Conv.105½	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d.... 98
Morris & Essex 2d..103½	Cl. & P. Con. S. F...102½
Mor. & Ess. 7s of '71. 97¾	Cl. & P. 3d.........101
Erie 2d, 7s, '79......100	Cl. & P. 4th......... 97
Erie 3d, 7s, '83..... 99	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st. 69
Erie 4th, 7s, '80..... 96¾	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d.. 30
Erie 5th, 7s, '88..... 95	Alt. & Terre H. 1st.105
Long Dock Bonds.... 99½	Alt. & T. H. 2d pf.. 90
B.,N.Y.& E.1st,'77... 86	Alt. & T. H. 2d inc... 73
B.,N.Y.&E.L.Bds.... 86½	B. & S. Ill. R. 1st, 8s. 95
Han.& St. Jo.Ld.G..104	St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 93
H. & St. Jo.8s,C.M.. 88	Tol., P. & W., E. D. 80½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75...101¾	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 69½
Ced. F. & Minn. 1st. 85	Tol. & Wab. 1st...... 87
Ind.,Bloom.& W.1st. 45	T. & W.1st St.L.Div. 68¼
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d..100¼	T. & W. Cons. Conv. 49
M.So.N.I.S.F.7 ₱ c..104½	Gt. West. 1st '88.... 83
Cleve. & Tol. S.F....105	Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 62¼
Cleve. & Tol. N. B... 99	

The following dividends have been announced:

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company will pay a dividend of *Two and one-half ₱ cent.*, Jan. 20. Transfer-books close Dec. 31.

The Mechanic's National Bank, *Five ₱ cent.*, free of tax, payable Jan. 2.

The Chatham National Bank, *Five ₱ cent.*, free of tax, payable Jan. 2.

The Phenix National Bank, *Three and one-half ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, *Five ₱ cent.*, free of tax, payable Jan. 2.

The Grocers' Bank, *Five ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The People's Savings Bank, semi-annual interest at *Six ₱ cent.* ₱ annum on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of January, payable Jan. 20.

The Hampshire and Baltimore Coal Company *Three ₱ cent.*, payable Jan. 2.

The coupons due Jan. 1, on First Mortgage bonds of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company of Texas will be paid in gold by the National City Bank, on and after that date. Also, by the same bank, the coupons due Jan. 1, on First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company.

Coupons of the Cairo and Fulton Railway Company, due Jan. 2, will be paid in Gold, on and after that date at the agency of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad Company.

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A BEAR HUNT.

IN WHICH A NEW-YORKER, A DETROITER AND TWO DOGS TOOK A HAND.

From the Lapeer (Mich.) Democrat.

On last Saturday afternoon two men named James Marshall and John Ebbitts, the former a drummer for a New-York house, and the latter a resident of Detroit, started from North Branch on a bear-hunting expedition. Proceeding six miles east, and from thence five miles north, they came upon bear tracks of unusual size. They had with them a gun each of approved patterns, an uncommonly large bull-dog, who was never known to turn back at anything, and of a savage species, and a Siberian bloodhound who weighed not less than 250 pounds. The dogs were the first to scent the game, and with tail and bristles erect they eagerly started on the war-path, Marshall and Ebbits following as fast as possible. About five miles further on they unexpectedly came upon the bear, who was quietly slumbering in a cavity made by the upheaval of an immense beech tree. The dogs gave a growl and a bark as they discovered the monster, and without another sign, sprang with ferocity on the bear before he had time to fairly recover his consciousness. He was not long in doing it, however, for he immediately rose to a standing position, gave a fierce growl, elevated the corners of his lips, disclosing as ugly a set of molars as ever adorned a Michigan bear, faced the dogs, and raising his right paw he hit the bull dog in the ribs, knocking him about twenty feet and landing him on the top of a pine stump three feet in height. In the meantime the bloodhound had not been idle. The bear had no sooner dealt his companion a blow than he seized him by the flank with a ferocity which caused him to whirl around with such force as to break loose. Then bear and bloodhound met face to face. The bear elevated himself on his hind legs and opened his mouth prepared for an embrace. The bloodhound did not decline the proffered hug, and quick as a flash of lightning sprang at the bear, seized him by the throat, and the battle was begun in deadly earnest. The bear was overthrown by the sudden onset made by the bloodhound, and fell on his back, the bloodhound still clinging to his throat. Dog and bear were mixed up in such a manner that the hunters were afraid to fire for fear they would kill the dog, and as the dog up to that moment seemed to have the best of the fight, they determined to let the battle rage without interruption. The bear recovered himself in a second's time, and drew up his hind paws with the evident intention of disemboweling his antagonist. But the dog saw the movement, jumped aside, and unfortunately loosened his hold. The bear quickly rose, maddened with pain, and, seeing the hunters, started for them with the dog at his heels. They emptied their guns into his carcass, but he didn't seem to mind that, and kept on. He was so close that they did not have time to reload, and they turned and ran toward a large beech tree about fifteen rods distant, the bear in close pursuit, and the dog close at the heels of the bear. Just as the latter had cleared the gap between himself and the hunters to within about three feet, the dog again seized him by the flank, and hung on with such force that the bear could not extricate himself. He again whirled the dog loose, and they met, face to face, and came together with terrific fury. The hunters hastily loaded their pieces, walked up within six paces of the bear, took good aim, and fired just as the bear, with a well and powerfully directed blow with his right arm, hit the dog between the eyes, spliting his head open as neatly as if struck with an ax. The bear, when fired at, fell, and after struggling a few moments in mortal agony was dead. On examination it was found that the bloodhound and bull-dog were also dead, the latter having all his ribs smashed in. A farmer was hired to carry the bear to the nearest station, and when put on the scales he tipped the beam at 450 pounds. One of his paws when cut off weighed just 5 pounds. It took copious draughts of brandy for three days in succession before the nerves of the hunters became steady, so great had been their excitement over the contest. Of course they were not frightened any of the time; they deny that charge with the scorn and indignation that the imputation deserves.

THE USE OF TELEGRAPH POLES.

Since the death of Mr. Ezra Cornell, the following paragraph has been widely published:

"It is due to Ezra Cornell that posts are used to support our telegraph wires. Previous to his hitting upon this expedient the wires were buried in the ground, incased in tubes, the laying of which much enhanced the cost of the luxury, now become a necessity."

The *Observer* says: "Just the reverse of this is true. Mr. Cornell invented a plan of laying tubes in the ground to hold telegraphic wires, and was employed in 1843 by Prof. Morse to perform the work on the experimental line from Washington to Baltimore. But six years previously, Prof. Morse, in a published letter to Hon. Levi Woodbury, Secretary of the Treasury, after describing the plan of laying the wires in tubes, stated that the cost would be much lessened by making the circuit through the air; and added: 'Stout spars of some thirty feet in height, well planted in the ground, and placed about 350 feet apart, would in this case be required, along the tops of which the circuit might be stretched.' This was written and published six years before Mr. Cornell had anything to do with the matter, and the drawing of the plan 'on poles' made by Morse is still preserved."

KING KALAKAUA'S FAMILY.

A gentleman in New-Hampshire, who was a resident of the Sandwich Islands for sixteen years, furnishes to the Keene *Sentinel* the following: "His father's name was Kapaakea, and his mother's Keohokalole—both of pure Hawaiian blood, and each descended from families of chiefs. On the father's side, King Kalakaua descended from one of the old line of Kings of the island of Hawaii, and he has the genealogy of his family for many generations back. The statement that he is the only survivor is equally ridiculous. Kapaakea and Keohokalole, the father and mother, died a few years since, and the survivors are His Majesty David Kalakaua, Princess Lydia Kamakaeha, Princess Miriam Likelike, His Royal Highness William Pitt Leleiokahoku, the heir apparent to the throne of Hawaii. The King was educated at Honolulu by Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Cooke, teachers of the Royal School, as also were the last three reigning Kings, Kamehameha IV., Kamehameha V., and Lunalilo, the immediate predecessor of His Majesty Kalakaua.

DETERMINED TO BE MARRIED.

A Connecticut paper publishes this story: "A Niantic clergyman was called to perform the marriage ceremony one evening not long ago in that village, but on reaching the house where the act was to be consummated, he discovered that the certificate had been given in the town of Waterford, and consequently could not be used in the town of East Lyme, in which Niantic is situated. After some hesitation the bride-elect proposed that the parties walk over the town boundary and thus remove the difficulty. This suggestion was at once carried out, and the interested persons wended their way for over a mile along the Shore Line Railroad track until the town of Waterford was reached. The moon was shining in full splendor when the clergyman's words were pronounced on a little eminence in an open field. At one side stretched the waters of the Sound, with not a breath of air rippling their smooth surface, and the moon's light fell like a benediction on the bared heads of the happy pair."

CRIMINATING HIMSELF TO SAVE HIS BROTHER.

Willie Harris, the daring young ruffian who, in order to obtain the discharge of his brother John, charged with assaulting and robbing Mrs. Annie Rudolph on Fortieth street, swore on the trial that it was he and not his brother who committed the offense, was brought up in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, having been indicted on his own confession for highway robbery. He pleaded guilty, and was sent to the House of Refuge. On motion of District Attorney Nolan the original prisoner, Johnnie, was then discharged.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 25, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans.—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—A New Way to Pay Old Debts.—Mr. E. L. Davenport, George Devere, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Sara Jewett. Matinée at 1:30.—Monsieur Alphonse.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Macbeth.—Mr. George Vandenhoff, Mrs. Matilda Heron. Matinée at 1:30.—Hero of the Hour.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Shaughraun.—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

PARK THEATRE.—The Gilded Age.—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.—Matinée at 1:30.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Equestrianism. Athletics.—Menagerie.—Museum.—Open afternoon and evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Black Crook.—Miss Emma Weatherby, Miss A. K. Bowler, Mlle. Bonfanti, Mr. George Atkins. Matinée at 1:30.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. — Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—The Grand Duchess.—Miss Emily Soldene and company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment. Matinée at 2.

STEINWAY HALL.—Messiah (Oratorio).—By the New-York Oratorio Society.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Jack and Jill (Christmas Pantomime.)

BOWERY THEATRE.—To the Death.—Wandering Steve.

TERRACE GARDEN.—L. B. Lent's Circus.—Afternoon and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities.—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus. Matinee at 2.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy.—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Seymour.

ROBINSON HALL.—Personation and Songs by Mr. Frederic Maccabe. Matinée at 2.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. — Variety Entertainment.

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The New-York Times is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of The Times on any terms.

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We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of The Times *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of The Times *sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law to take effect on the 1st of January, 1875.*

It is one of the few privileges of a newspaper which makes its appearance on Christmas Day to drop politics—so far as that is possible—and to extend to its readers the customary kindly greetings of the season. We need scarcely say that this is a far more agreeable duty than many which we are called upon to discharge in the course of the year. We have the happiness of knowing that the public which we have the opportunity of addressing not only grows larger every year, but testifies its regard for us in a way for which, on one day in the year at least, we may be permitted to make our cordial acknowledgments. It has been our privilege not only to make many new friends, but to keep our old ones—and that is one of the pleasures of life for which no man or journal can be too grateful. It is often said that the attempt to honestly perform one's duty is little regarded in the present age, but we have not found it so; and if on Christmas morning we may be permitted to draw a little nearer than usual to our readers, it is only to recognize the intimate tie which has been established between us, and to take the liberty of wishing them all the pleasures of the season which they can possibly wish for themselves.

It will be seen from our news columns that the work of charity has not been suspended this year on account of "hard times." The Children's Aid Society—one of the best institutions of which we can boast—has been well cared for; its children will receive good dinners this afternoon, through the kindness of Mr. W. M. Fliess and other kindly souls; and we hear that the poor children who are watched over by other societies have by no means been overlooked. This is a practical manifestation of Christianity to which the numerous philosophers and professors who believe that man springs from a toad-stool and ends in a peck of dust can scarcely offer an objection. If ever the day should come—as the Mills, and Stephens, and Tyndalls believe it will—when men give up the worship of God and fall down in adoration before Matter and Intellect, it may be that some of the gentler influences which now go with Christmas Day will be lost. But that dreary prospect need not alarm the most timid, for while Christian people will to-day fill all our places of worship, Mr. Fitzjames Stephen will probably be left alone to offer up his devotions before his own image in his own Joss-house. The noise which atheism makes at certain epochs is not to be taken as an indication of its progress.

The local budget for 1875 was finally adjusted yesterday by the Board of Apportionment. The net amount, after deducting City revenues, is, in round numbers, thirty-four millions of dollars, representing a rate of taxation equal to about three per cent. This includes about $950,000 appropriated on behalf of charitable institutions and corporate schools, which, under the amended Constitution, it is extremely doubtful whether the City will have the power to pay. People will, of course, persist in wondering why, after the era of plunder has passed, the expenditures of the City should be so high, and will grumble, as usual, because, while the Ring was supreme in 1871 the rate of taxation was only two per cent., it should next year be three per cent. One item of the budget will go a long way to explain this. In 1869, before Tweed and his pals had got their hands very deep into the local Treasury, $2,800,000 was enough to pay the interest on the City and County debt. The provision under that head for next year amounts to $9,300,000. Here are six and a half millions of dollars, or one-fifth of the entire tax levy, swallowed up by the new demands for interest upon the debt. That again is due to the simple fact that the debt has increased about eighty millions of dollars since 1869, and that, directly or indirectly, the process is due to the plunder, the extravagance, and the legislative jobbery of Tweed and Tammany. The two per cent. tax juggle alone added twelve millions to the debt.

There is unquestionably room for the exercise of a more thorough and consistent economy in Municipal expenses. The repeated additions under the head of "Contingencies" for the Mayor's Office are neither creditable to the Board of Apportionment nor an encouraging evidence of the economical character of the incoming administration. One item of increase made on the original appropriations of the board will, however, meet with general public approval. We refer to the restoration of the $290,000 struck off from the estimates of the Board of Education. A wholesale reduction of the salaries of a class of public servants, certainly not overpaid, added to a general crippling of the resources of a department on which a widely-enlarged responsibility is about to fall, involved a very questionable exercise of the power of cutting down expenses. Public sentiment unanimously demanded that the board should recall their action in this matter, and it is a very cheering Christmas announcement to the school teachers, and all interested in their welfare, that the backward step has been taken.

One of the great lights of the carpet-bag Ring in South Carolina has come to grief, if we may credit the local news, and all because he lost his temper a year or two ago, and since that time has threatened to shoot both Moses and Chamberlain. This would-be sanguinary person is Mr. Neagle, Ex-Controller General of the State, and, until very recently, the Richland County Treasurer. It is said that Neagle had secured any favors which he desired of Moses by frequent threats to take his life, and trouble was therefore looked for by the knowing ones, when Gov. Chamberlain suddenly removed him from his office as County Treasurer. Neagle is reported to have gone to the Executive Mansion, and threatened to kill the Governor if he did not at once reinstate him. But the Governor sent for a Trial Justice, and Mr. Neagle went to jail, where he remained until liberated on a $10,000 bond to keep the peace.

A singular and most tedious extradition case has just been decided in the surrender of an alleged brigand to the Italian Government. This man, Giacomo, is charged with being one of a band of robbers who, in 1867, made the vicinity of Naples a terror to respectable and moneyed strangers. One of the victims of these brigands was slain, and the extradition of Giacomo, who fled to the United States, was sought upon the charge of murder. It was argued that as the offense was committed in 1867 and the extradition treaty was not concluded until 1868, the prisoner could not legally be returned to Italy. The decision of the United States Circuit Court, however, makes the treaty retroactive, and sends the alleged brigand back to Naples. Whatever may be the legal principle involved in such a case, it will be conceded that the decision is entirely in harmony with a growing sentiment in favor of international extradition for all but political offenses.

An amusing discussion is going on between some of the newspapers of British Columbia and California. As is well known, the British Columbians are very much exercised about the long delay in building the Canadian Pacific Railroad, the speedy completion of which was one of the conditions of their entering the Dominion of Canada. The Californians assert that our Government, in case of the annexation of British Columbia, would give Victoria an all-rail communication with New-York within three years. The colonists retorted that this promise, though a tempting one, would not be generally acceptable to the people of the United States. Of course, there is no occasion for even so much as debating such a question; our Government is not now very seriously inclined toward railroad building; and annexation is not a popular project with the people; but the gravity with which our friends on the other side of the Continent discuss these large issues is somewhat funny.

A formidable indictment against the Democratic Party of New-Hampshire is brought in the address of the Republican Central Committee of that State. The address says that the Democracy, since their accession to power, have disfranchised students at literary institutions, and increased the facilities for naturalization of foreigners. They have overthrown the Judiciary, gerrymandered the State, and reorganized the local offices in such a way as to legislate out the Republicans and put in Democrats. All these statements are beyond controversy, and the whole case may be summed up in the remark that the New-Hampshire Democrats have adopted these means with the deliberate purpose of intrenching themselves in power. The plan certainly makes wild work with public affairs in the State, and it is by no means certain that it is the best thing in the long run for the party.

A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

For reasons which are sufficiently set forth in another column, Mayor Vance has removed Messrs. Stern and Bowen from their positions as Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Mr. Laimbeer's resignation has been for some time in the hands of the Mayor, and he merely continued to hold his place on the board pending the appointment of a successor. The necessity, therefore, arose to appoint an entirely new board. It was, of course, open to Mayor Vance to fill all three vacancies with his own nominees, but he has displayed the good judgment which has characterized all his official acts, by contenting himself with making one nomination, leaving the Mayor elect to make the other two. As under the amendment to the charter passed last session, the confirmation of the Board of Aldermen is not required in the case of persons selected to fill the unexpired term of other incumbents, the appointments now made by Messrs. Vance and Wickham are final.

The appointment made by Mayor Vance will be received by every respectable man in this community with unqualified praise. Of the high personal qualities of Mr. Isaac H. Bailey we have so often had occasion to speak, that it is hardly necessary to refer to them now. During the late political canvass he received indorsements of a kind seldom vouchsafed to any candidate for a public position. He represents that section of our community whose withdrawal from active politics has been one of the chief causes of the mismanagement of our local affairs. He has the confidence and respect of every business man who knows him, and his name is associated with all that is honorable and upright, both in public and private affairs. The attacks to which he has been from time to time subjected have been dictated by petty personal spite of the most contemptible kind, and have certainly done Mr. Bailey the reverse of harm, whatever effect they may have had on the character of their authors. As President of the Department of Charities he will occupy a position from which men of his type have been too long absent, and will have an opportunity of showing what a man of genuine ability and tried integrity can accomplish in one of the most intricate and important departments of our local administration.

Of the appointees selected by Mayor Wickham we know little, but both are men of recognized respectability and standing. We presume that Mr. Edward L. Donnelly has been selected with the view of giving the Irish Catholics the representation on the Board of Charities which they have long and vainly demanded. The late Mayor gave mortal offense to the Romish hierarchy by very bluntly refusing to listen to representations made in their behalf in regard to this very subject. Assuming that the Irish Catholic element has a right to be represented in the conduct of a department to whose cost they certainly contribute very largely, it does not appear that a better representative could have been selected than Mr. Donnelly. Mr. Cox is a business man who has filled positions which show that a pretty high estimate is placed on his character among those who know him best. Altogether, the complexion of the reorganized Board of Charities is such as to warrant the most hopeful anticipations in regard to its increased economy and efficiency.

On the reasons which existed for the removal of Messrs. Stern and Bowen we have frequently dwelt. To those who have not examined the proofs of their "criminal neglect" of duty, it is sufficient to say that they have been found conclusive both by Mayor Vance and Gov. Dix. The present case amply vindicates the wisdom of that provision of the charter which requires the Governor's approval of the Mayor's resolution to remove heads of departments. Were there the slightest opening to attribute the action of Mr. Vance to either partisan or personal bias, the perfectly impartial position occupied by Gov. Dix in approving of that action places it beyond the reach of either attack or controversy. We protested against Mr. Bowen's appointment at the time it was made, and the termination of his official career is such as might have been expected from his former political associations. Mr. Stern went into the department with a reputation which pointed him out as peculiarly fitted to discharge its duties with energy and fidelity. He quits it under the stigma of having abused its opportunities for purposes of a petty political ambition, and a mean desire to benefit his relatives at the expense of the City. He has disgraced the cause to which he professed attachment, and has furnished another illustration of the fact that public position frequently serves to bring out an unsuspected lack of principle on the part of men who have creditably acquitted themselves in private station.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Notwithstanding the dull times and the shocking condition of the streets, the testimony of the shopkeepers confirms the belief that the custom of making holiday presents steadily grows in favor year by year. The crowds of buyers loaded with mysterious-looking and odd-shaped parcels are really larger than ever. If a shade of anxiety passes over the faces of the shoppers, we are not sure whether it is due to the thought that the purse may be empty before the list of purchases is completed, or to the prospect of wet feet at the street-crossing and a general catastrophe on the slippery walks. Almost everybody is out among the shops; and even dealers in articles which only an ardent imagination can endow with "the compliments of the season" bid for customers by hanging the legend of "holiday gifts" in their windows. But the book stores and fancy goods houses are most crowded of any. Wonderful things in metals, enamels, wood, leather, and ceramic ware, attract countless searchers after presents; and we can only guess how many people, in despair at finding "just the thing" for somebody else, finally settle contentedly down on a book as the most desirable gift after all. From the humble picture-book, or cheap novel, to the sumptuous tome which is the perfect work of many arts, from the book for the infant, who literally devours it to the massive sheaf of the wisdom of all ages, the range and variety are as infinite as that of human thought—as diversified as human taste and fancy. The ingenuity of the world is taxed to the utmost to invent new objects in art and curiosity, but of making books there is really no end.

But the people who flit from shop to shop, intent on the search for that indefinite something that shall express their affection or esteem, are not all the present-givers. One philosopher has said, "Put something of yourself into your gift." So, at home, many fair fingers are busy with the fabrication of nameless nothings into whose shining threads are interwoven tender or gentle thoughts. These gifts have a charm that is denied to gold and gems; even the fortunate bachelor, whose annual supply of slippers would require of him the feet of a centipede, if they were worn, is secretly pleased by these kindly and not altogether superfluous attentions; they may make up a picture gallery, if not otherwise immediately available. For most people, however, it is not so easy to put something of themselves into their offerings. The man or woman who can express the giver's goodwill in a little picture, poem, or odd knick-knack, wrought with knife or brush, is very fortunate. Even the carpenter who fashions for his love a flower-box or set of book-shelves has an advantage over the gentleman of leisure who vainly wreaks his thought upon expression at the jeweler's show-case. The next best thing is to find something that shall have a meaning to the recipient as well as to the giver. And, after all, though there is no sentiment in the gift, there may be in the intention. Of course, people who give because something is expected of them are very much bored; they are also very much to be pitied. They give their gifts as they pay their debts; there is no sentiment about it; it is only a receipt in full to date, and that is all there is of it. Such people might better be the drudges of a bureau, and have their salaries assessed for a "present"—as it is satirically called—for the chief official.

"Something useful" is very much sought after by holiday-gift buyers this year. It requires a great deal of wisdom to give fitly even when the useful present is considered. It seems a pity to give some aged person a lovely engraving when a good warm shawl would comfort soul and shoulders through all the dreary Winter. Nevertheless the poorest have their "Christmasy" feeling, and it is possible to chill it with gifts that have only Gradgrind's good intentions to go with them. Some poor ragamuffin who never had a new garment in his life may be supremely blessed by a nice jacket; but children whose daily food and raiment are not yet to them matters of concern, expect and should receive something out of the common course of things. After all, Christmas is for the children, and the poor. If the time and the gifts have any meaning, it is this. And in all the exchange of good wishes now going on throughout the land, we shall do well if our gifts inspire us with that sense of universal brotherhood that makes the old world young again.

PERNICIOUS LITERATURE.

The efforts that have been made from time to time to punish the vendors and distributors of obscene prints have enabled the public to form some estimate of the extent to which that kind of business is being conducted, and of the persistence with which those engaged in it adhere to their vile occupation. But it is not so easy to arrive at any conception of the amount of mischief that is done by this illegal traffic. Enough is known to justify us in saying that it is more than probable that many family circles have, through one or more of their members, been invaded by these social pests, the traffickers in noxious publications, where not the faintest suspicion of such a thing rests in the mind of the head of the family. It is the insidious nature of the business that adds one of the strongest reasons why society should unite in a resolute effort to destroy it wholly, and to secure the lasting punishment of all who have been concerned with it.

But more even than this is needed. We do not imagine that the persons who deal in what is known or understood as obscene literature, impudent as they are, would have the audacity publicly to assert any claim to respectability. They are persons from whom all sense of decency has long departed—foul-minded men who seek only to make money by disseminating their own depravity, and they cannot have, nor do they care to have, the smallest credit that does not belong to them. But there is a class of literature published by a different set of people, which in another way is equally pernicious. The condemnation of sensational newspaper reports, by Mr. Dos-Passos, at the late meeting of the Medico-Legal Society, was none too severe, nor uttered any too soon. Such reports, always more or less untrue, sometimes pure inventions, are the staple product of some of our newspapers, and the means, in fact, by which they sustain their existence. They are the deepest stain upon the newspapers of this country. Yet the persistency with which they are invented, the eagerness with which they are read, and the profits that they bring to their publishers, are only so much evidence of a degree of depravity in the popular mind, which they have been largely instrumental in inducing, it is true, but which is full of danger to society, and ought to be reformed.

But apart from the system as it is thus presented in the columns of the least respectable of the daily newspapers, there is a multitude of publications specially devoted to the same kind of sensational literature, but of which the number and influence are never imagined by those who have the welfare of society most earnestly at heart. These papers and books are read most eagerly, and almost exclusively, by the young of both sexes. And it is from them that such persons form their conceptions of personal morality and honor. The circulation of these publications is enormous. The money expended in their purchase, too often out of the scanty wages of working girls and boys, would suffice, if properly used, to place many more of these silly creatures within reach of comforts that they are totally ignorant of, just as it now goes to sustain a number of disreputable writers and publishers.

The evil of which we are now complaining is doubtless one of the results of a free press, but that is no reason why it should be tolerated. It is not long since, by order of a London magistrate, a great quantity of this kind of pernicious literature was summarily destroyed by the Police. A lad fourteen years of age, who had been a page in a gentleman's household, was convicted of stealing a check. Young as he was it was not his first offense; and it ultimately appeared that he had long been a diligent student of *Jack Sheppard*, *George Barrington*, *the Notorious Pickpocket*, *The Knights of the Road*, and books of a like kind. For two or three years he had read little else. These and a few trashy novels and sickly stories in low-class papers, had been his only mental food. They had familiarized him with crime, distorted his faculties, turned, in his estimation, vice into a virtue, and at last placed him in the position of a confirmed criminal, which was the one character he had learned to regard as heroic.

But the case of that boy was in nowise exceptional, only at least so far as it brings prominently into notice a dangerous evil. The influence which ruined him is ruining hundreds, nay thousands, of others, and it is in full operation in our midst. Admitting this, the question of finding a remedy suggests itself. We admit the difficulty, but believe that very much may be done even if the mischief cannot be wholly removed. Legislation may be brought to bear upon it, for although it may not be very easy to draw a line where pernicious literature ends and harmless or useful literature begins, there still remains a large mass of publications about which no doubt can exist. Then the newspapers can do very much to stop it, though to that end a much higher tone of public journalism is needed, and at present it does not seem to be forthcoming. But very much remains to the teachers in our schools. Now that education is to be compulsory, a greater responsibility than ever before rests upon our public educators. If these will properly train the minds of the young, they will be exerting the greatest power known to us for raising the moral tone of future generations; and we do not think it likely that before that is done the love for pernicious literature which evil-minded persons have excited can be altogether eradicated from the classes among whom it chiefly prevails.

THE HACKNEY CARRIAGE ORDINANCE.

After a careful examination of the ordinances of the Mayor and Commonalty of this City, a painstaking Alderman has discovered one which bears upon the subject of hackney carriages. It gives the Mayor the power to license hacks and hackmen according to his discretion, and to withdraw or cancel licenses also at discretion. He is empowered to establish hack stands wherever, in his opinion, the public interests may require them, and is appointed arbiter in all disputes as to time, distance, and compensation. The ordinance furthermore sets forth the rate of charges; requires that hackmen shall present cards containing the names and addresses of the owners of hacks, and the numbers of their licenses; and have the rates of fare posted so that passengers can easily see and read them. The penalties for disobedience are as follows: When a hackman demands a greater amount than he is entitled to, he shall forfeit his right to compel payment of what should be the legal fare, and, if prosecuted, shall be liable to a fine of five dollars for each offense.

The gentleman who has taken the trouble to hunt up this ordinance would doubtless consider himself sufficiently repaid could he see it printed and distributed in the proper channels. Mayor Vance or his successor will be very likely to have his wishes attended to in this particular. The public, however, will not be satisfied until all the old rubbish of laws—this among the number—has been swept away, and one made to take their place that will admit of no doubt as to its meaning. When the Board of Assistant Aldermen ceases to have an existence it should not be impossible to have such a law passed. At all events, we hope to see the effort made, and if it fails it will be very easy to see why. In the meantime, the printing and distribution of the ordinance that has been discovered, such as it is, if it does no other good, will, at least, have the effect of keeping the subject before the public.

CHECK TO THE WHITE FLAG.

The modern critic is one of the terrors of the age. No province is safe from his truth-seeking curiosity or mischievous intrusion. Literature, history, philosophy, art, religion—he strikes at everything, he subjects everything to unrelenting and regardless scrutiny. One of the latest objects of his acute investigation in France has been the White Flag, so devoutly cherished by the Comte De Chambord, and, to the probable disgust of this noble knight of legitimacy, it has been left stripped of much of its poetry and historical value. The white flag, as is well known, has been considered in France as the emblem of the old monarchy, in contrast to the tri-color, which is symbolical of the French revolution. The effect which the Comte De Chambord's unflinching attachment to it has had on contemporary French politics is also well known. He would not part, at any price, with what he and others believed to have been the flag of Henri IV., but whether this belief was correct had yet to be established in a historical point of view. The task has just been accomplished by an ancient student at the School of Charters, M. Desjardins, and it is asserted that his researches are free from political bias, that he has had no object to serve but truth, and that it will scarcely be possible to controvert the conclusions he has reached. These conclusions are based upon evidence furnished by highly important and well-authenticated documents, which the author unearthed in some departmental archives. One of them relates to flags of the navy, and the white flag is only found among these. The escutcheon of France is invariably presented in connection with the three colors, red, white and blue. This is rather surprising news, and goes far to dispose of the theory which assumed that the white flag was the real and unique emblem of the ancient French monarchy.

A survey of the flags, standards, and banners of the army is perhaps even more surprising. There were almost as many different flags as there were regiments. Each one had its own. The idea of one emblem, common to all, does not seem to have been entertained, and, according to M. Desjardins, it would be in vain, before the Revolution, to look for that uniform, universal, and obligatory ensign which we call a national flag. The distinctive color of the House of France appears to have been the blue. A flag or weather-cock of that color was generally seen on the tops of towers in the towns which recognized the authority of the King. The City of Paris is indicated by a little blue flag on maps drawn by geographers of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; a blue flag, spangled with flower-de-luce, used to be carried before the King on solemn occasions; it figured at the coronation in Reims, and was lowered over the royal bier at St. Denis. By natives and foreigners it was considered as the ensign of the King and Kingdom of France. But it was not a national flag, as we understand it to-day. Nor was it used alone. A flag with the white cross on red ground generally waved by the side of it, so that the attempt at a combination of colors, with some distinct and well-marked idea of nationality attached to it, included the three colors—red, white and blue. These were also the true colors of the House of Bourbon. They figured at the funeral of Henri IV., and distinguished the livery of his household. He never used the white flag as the royal standard. As a Huguenot chief, during the religious wars, he wore the famed white plume and scarf, and these ensigns have probably been transformed into the white cockade and flag by the Vendeans fighting for the King against the Republicans.

The Revolution, in adopting the tri-color flag as the emblem of modern France, took the colors of Paris, which were the same as the King's, so that in reality the flag of the Revolution is the flag of Henri IV. This is hard for the Comte De Chambord. We are sorry for him. He is the most respectable, the most honest of all pretenders. He has now almost nothing left but his principle and his illusions. It is cruel to deprive him of his flag. Even his adversaries would not have grudged him the consolation, when his summons comes, to wrap the draperies of an undisputed family flag around him, and, with faith unshaken, to lay down to pleasant dreams.

THE SEASON OF FAIRS.

This is the time of year when young ladies by thousands are busy with the paraphernalia of a hundred different fairs in aid of charitable objects. Augustus goes to call, light of heart and resolved of will, on the sweet particular lady for whom his heart beats most fondly; but turns from the door in bitter disappointment when he learns from the Celtic servant that the damsel is at "some charity fair." Many a parlor is robbed of its brightest ornament, many a party loses its sprightliness, because so many charmers give their presence to the public fairs, where the vivacious delights of bargaining and flirtation, ingeniously commingled, draw myriads of visitors, and net handsome sums of money. Now may the pedestrian observe great transparencies flaring from the walls of public buildings announcing "Ladies' Fair for the Poor," or the "Bazaar of the Beatitudes Church, in aid of the Asylum for Decayed Sextons," or the "Fair for the Assistance of the Widows and Orphans of Indigent Soldiers." Now are the windows of halls and chapels gay with bunting and with painted cloth; long lines of carriages stand at the entrances, and seemingly endless processions of ladies and gentlemen pass and repass the threshold. Inside, and surrounded by masses of glittering toys, baubles, or useful fabrics, the pretty daughters of the rich and poor stand shoulder to shoulder, metamorphosed for the moment into entrancing little shop-women, playing at commerce with a grace and zealous earnestness which make them the admiration of onlookers.

The fair in aid of charity is a highly-popular institution in all our great American cities, especially with the ladies of the Catholic and Protestant Church societies. It is nearly always daintily conceived, and carried out with taste and exquisite skill. No Parisian bazaar, on which French invention has most freely lavished its almost boundless resources, can excel in beauty and brilliancy of appearance some of the great halls whose barren desolation is transformed, by the talent of elegant and cultured ladies, into a wilderness of delights. Those who sometimes stoutly maintain that the artistic feeling is lacking in our national temperament cannot do better than to visit a few of the fairs at holiday time, and to note with what perfect grace and rare sense of the lines of beauty the deft hands of American women can work, when their fair owners are inspired by charitable motives. Each society labors with an unexpressed, but none the less definite, resolve to outdo its neighbor. Cliques and circles enter the lists of charity as determined rivals. Fathers and brothers are drawn into the interest of the fray, and come boldly to the support of their friends with open purses. Augustus, at last discovering the fair to which his charmer is especially devoted, descends upon it, followed by a round dozen of his comrades, who forego their broiled bone and champagne at Delmonico's for half the season, in order that they may heap their dollars upon the charitable young saleswoman's counter. Strangers from the hotels—the ten thousand transient wanderers who are in New-York to-day and gone to-morrow—steal into the warmth and light and perfume of the "fairs," and come out with lean purses and astonished faces. The miser who could run the gantlet of an ordinary fair, organized to raise money for some special charity, would be meaner and firmer of will than any that were ever portrayed by Balzac.

The habit of giving yearly to the worthy poor is largely encouraged by these many fairs. It is so easy to forget those poor when we have no pressing reminder, that it is well to receive a kind of moral nudging from one's wife and daughters every year. The money seems to be turned smoothly and naturally into the proper channel, where it flows to accomplish charitable ends; and the giver is not wearied with the thousand details of a personal application from the unfortunate and the needy. We commit the examination of the needs and special claims of the hungry and destitute to the ladies, and demand only to be led in the pleasantest and most roundabout manner to the contribution-box. And so gentle woman sets her ingenuity at work, and we all know what it costs us. But to the ladies and their careful planning belongs the main credit of the charity.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Mr. Strakosch's artists return to this City Sunday, and Monday a brief season of Italian opera will be entered upon at the Academy of Music. On the opening night "Lohengrin" will be represented, with Mlle. Albani; and King Kalakaua having been invited to attend the performance, and having gladly accepted the invitation, quite a gala entertainment may be anticipated.

CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS.

All the City theatres, except Wallack's and the Lyceum, announce special Christmas matinée performances in addition to the usual evening recitals. At the Fifth Avenue, "Monsieur Alphonse" will be interpreted by day, and "A New Way to Pay Old Debts" by night, while "The Hero of the Hour" is to grace the matinée programme at Booth's, and "Macbeth," with Mr. Vandenhoff and Miss Heron, will be acted in the evening. Elsewhere, the current attraction will be offered twice instead of once; at Wood's Museum, it should be noted, three representations will occur. It should not be forgotten that there will be an oratorio performance at Steinway Hall, where "The Messiah" will be sung under the direction of Dr. Damrosch, by the New-York Oratorio Society and the Brooklyn Handel and Haydn Associations.

TO-MORROW'S THOMAS MATINEE.

A capital concert is in store for to-morrow, when Mr. Thomas will give his second extra matinée at Steinway Hall. The programme is to include Rubinstein's new "Ouverture Triomphale," Bach's suite in B minor, Raff's "Lenore" symphony, two vocal numbers by Miss Cranch, and a duet for two pianos—Moscheles' "Hommage à Handel," to be played by Mr. Henry C. Timm and his pupil, Felix M. Schelling.

OBITUARY.

REV. JAMES WALKER, D. D.

This distinguished divine and scholar died on Wednesday afternoon at his residence in Cambridge, Mass., at the age of eighty years. For the past few years he had been very feeble and most of the time had been confined to the house, and his death, which resulted from no particular disease, was very peaceful and not wholly unexpected by his family and friends. Dr. Walker was a native of Burlington, then a part of Woburn, Mass., and was born Aug. 16, 1794. He graduated at Harvard College in 1814. He was educated for the ministry at Cambridge, and in 1818 was ordained over the Unitarian Church in Charlestown, Mass., of which he remained Pastor for twenty-one years. During this period he was active, not only in his pastoral duties, but in the cause of school and college education and of literature and philosophy. From the early part of 1831 to March, 1839, he was editor of the *Christian Examiner*, associated during part of the time with Rev. Dr. Greenwood, and part of the time alone. He was also prominent as a public lecturer. He resigned his pastoral charge in July, 1839, and entered upon his duties as Alford Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy at Cambridge in the following September. In February, 1859, he was elected President of Harvard College, holding the office till February, 1860, when physical infirmity compelled him to resign it. From that time he lived in comparative retirement at Cambridge, devoting his leisure to the revision of his *Lowell Lectures upon the Philosophy of Religion* and the preparation of a memoir of his class-mate and friend, the late Judge White, of Salem, Mass. He published a considerable number of sermons, addresses, and lectures, contributed largely to the *Christian Examiner*, edited portions of Reid and Stewart for the use of students, and published in 1861 a volume of sermons preached in the chapel of Harvard College while Professor there.

HON. ALFRED MACY.

The death of this gentleman, in Boston, on Wednesday, was announced in our telegraphic news columns yesterday. Mr. Macy had been ill about two weeks with typhoidal symptoms, accompanied by frequent attacks of hemorrhage, and, although seriously ill, hopes were entertained of his recovery until nearly the last moment. Mr. Macy was a resident and native of Nantucket, born Sept. 1, 1831, and had for many years been identified with that place. He was a lawyer by profession, and General Manager for Massachusetts of the Life Association of Massachusetts. He was Presidential elector in 1860, and Collector of Customs, in Boston, from May 1, 1861, to Nov. 1, 1871, with the exception of about two years under Andrew Johnson's Administration. He served three years as a member of the Governor's Council of Massachusetts, and had been re-elected for another term. At the last convention at Worcester Mr. Macy was a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and received a large number of votes. He was very highly respected, and during the past year has rendered valuable assistance to Gov. Talbot. He was one of the most active and useful members of the Council. The funeral services will be held at Nantucket, on Sunday.

HON. GEORGE W. BUCK.

Hon. George W. Buck, a member of the Assembly from Broome County for two terms, and a wealthy and prominent business man of that section, died at his residence in Chemung on Wednesday. His funeral will take place Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

DECISION IN A BANK SUIT.

A special telegram says that an important decision in the case of the First National Bank of Davenport, Iowa, vs. L. S. Davies, administrator of the estate of John L. Davies, deceased, has been rendered in favor of the defendant. The action was brought to recover $15,000, the amount of a judgment against the Davenport Railway Construction Company, on the ground that the articles of incorporation had not been filed in the office of the Secretary of State; that the notice published of the organization of the company did not state the amount of capital stock, the time of the commencement and termination of the corporation, and nature of the business of the corporation, as required by law, and seeking to recover the amount of judgment against the estate of John L. Davies, who was a stockholder in the company. The defendant demurred to the petition. After the case was fully and ably argued Judge Ellis sustained the demurrer. The case will be appealed.

THE IOWA BISHOPRIC.

The reasons given by Rev. Dr. Huntington for declining the Bishopric of Iowa are: "We are in the midst of an arduous building enterprise, begun not, indeed, with an express promise on my part that I would see it through, but certainly with a general understanding on the part of my people that we were pledged to stand by one another in this work. You know that the times are not particularly favorable to undertakings of this nature. I am assured by this evidence, the force of which is not easy to gainsay, that any departure just at this moment, when the money needed for the new church is only half raised, will certainly cripple, and possibly shipwreck, the endeavor. It may very well be that my friends here exaggerate the value of my assistance in the work they have in hand, but it is equally possible, and may I not say even more probable, that you have overestimated your need of me."

VEGETABLE TISSUES FOR THE MICROSCOPE.

Dr. W. G. Harrison, of the Maryland Academy of Sciences, reports that the Committee of Biology and Microscopy, while pursuing the subject of improvement in preparing and mounting subjects for the microscope, discovered a new mode of preparing fresh vegetable tissues—a discovery of much importance. This process is briefly described as follows: First, the specimen, say a leaf, is decolorized by soaking in a solution of chlorinate of soda. Second, the soda remaining in the leaf is removed by washing in water. Third, the leaf is then washed, first in dilute alcohol, increasing its strength gradually until the water is removed. Fourth, the specimen is submitted to one of the staining fluids known to the art; analine blue is generally used, and was selected for the slice shown by the doctor. If too much color is given it can be partially removed by alcohol. Fifth, a solution of oil of cloves is used to remove the alcohol. Sixth, the leaf being properly prepared, is mounted with Canada balsam.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

FINANCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

THE INCOME TAX—THE COST OF A FRESHET—A FATAL DUEL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 19, 1874.

The last official utterance of the Captain General has been the publication of a decree dated the 16th inst., by which, hereafter, one-half of the ten per cent. income tax will be received in the Treasury bonds. This measure has been adopted, as stated in the decree, at the petition of the bank Directors and merchants of this city. The following, however, is the full text of the decree.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT, TREASURY DEPARTMENT:

In view of the petition presented to this General Government by the bank Directors and several merchants of this city, requesting that one-half of the ten per cent. tax upon the profits of wealth be paid in Treasury notes of the five million issue of the 8th of last June, and that these may be punched or canceled, and burned in the same manner as prescribed for the notes of the Spanish Bank, in conformity, therefore, with the proposal of the General Directory of the Treasury, I have seen fit to resolve as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The payment of the tax of ten per cent. upon the profits of wealth, established by decree of 28th April last, may be made hereafter, half in notes of the Spanish Bank, and half in notes of the Treasury of the five million issue; hereby modifying in so much, article 3 of said decree of April 28 last.

ART. 2. The Treasury notes which may be tendered in payment of this tax shall have attached the two coupons which fall due during the six months to which the tax paid by them may correspond, and all the remaining coupons up to number six. The first two six months are, however, excepted from this decree, the payment of which can be made without the coupon which fell due on the 30th of last September, and was paid by the Treasury last October.

ART. 3. The Ayuntamiento or Town Councils of the island will "inutilize" the notes of the Treasury in the same manner as those of the Spanish Bank; and after due examination and annullation by the Treasury General, they shall be remitted to the Board of the Debt, to be in due season burned.

ART. 4. The Directory General of the Treasury may propose to the General Government, or indicate within its own powers, other regulations which may prove necessary for the execution of this decree.

JOSE DE LA CONCHA.

HAVANA, Dec. 16, 1874.

The *Diario de la Marina* again recurs to the President's Message, in an article upon "Citizenship," and highly praises the President's opinions on this head. The *Diario* believes that this subject has a most particular connection with the international relations of Spain and the United States, and that the greater part of the questions which have arisen between the two Governments are based upon the malinterpretation of the right of American citizenship. If the President's definition of expatriation had always obtained, the *Diario* believes that many unfounded claims and much dangerous discussion might have been saved. "With a fair interpretation of citizenship no one would have dared to sustain that American citizens could continue to be who were such while constituting the crew of vessels which could not legally carry the American flag nor papers of that nation, and which were employed in the service of the rebels in Cuba, who were at the same time their owners." The *Diario* has also something to say regarding fraudulent and illegal naturalization, cases of which have abounded since the insurrection, and asserts that had there not been any such, Gen. Grant might have been saved the trouble of mentioning "important questions pending between his Government and that of Spain." The *Diario* will be greatly pleased if Congress attend to the suggestions of the President and adopt the necessary legislation to regulate the laws of extradition and naturalization.

An account of the damages caused by the freshet at Mayari last November, consequent upon the overflow of the Rivers Mayari, Colorado, Pontenuelo, and Cuba, which inundated all the district, has been published. Some 200 houses, the greater part made of the palm, and thatched, were totally destroyed. Two hundred and fifty fields, planted with various kinds of produce, and 300 beehives were also destroyed. Two hundred and fifty yoke of oxen, a number of horses, and other live stock were drowned. Some 2,000 hundred weight of tobacco in bales, and a quantity of cigars were spoiled. All the clothing and other articles of the Military Hospital, besides the rations and supplies at the Military Commissary's office, were carried off by the force of the current. But four lives were lost—three men were drowned, and a child was killed by the falling of a house. The total loss to commerce is calculated at $40,000. Taking into consideration the class of people who are the sufferers by this inundation, the calamity is a great one.

A duel was fought yesterday morning at Guanajay, a village about thirty miles from Havana. The contestants were Don José Castellanos, the son of a well-known lawyer of this city, a Cuban, and Don Diego Mendo Figueroa, whilom a Government employe and a writer for the *Voz de Cuba*, a Spaniard. The duel was fought *à la barrière*, each party advancing, and at the third exchange of shots Castellanos fell dead, with a bullet imbedded between his eyes. The funeral took place this morning. The cause of the quarrel was a reflection upon Castellanos' father, the lawyer, in relation to exorbitant legal fees, and contained in an article published in the *Voz de Cuba*. The young man sought an explanation from the writer, and in the angry discussion which followed struck his opponent with his own cane. A challenge followed, with the unfortunate result above stated. To add to the misery entailed upon the families of each, Castellanos had been married but a year, and his wife but a few days since gave birth to her first child.

Nothing is doing in the gold market, although a slight decline has been noticed from rates of the first part of the week. The ruling quotation to-day is between 115 and 120 per cent. premium.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Gov. Dix and Ex-Gov. Hoffman addressed the graduating class of the Albany Medical College, at their Commencement on Tuesday evening. Incidentally Gov. Dix said: "It may seem like presumption on my part to make a suggestion for your consideration, with no more knowledge of the medical profession than I need to write my own prescriptions in apothecary's Latin; and yet I have some claim to be heard, as I had in my early life many years of disordered health, which I overcame effectually by a careful investigation of the cause, and by a persevering adherence to the laws which nature prescribes for our government, and which I was compelled to learn by experience for want of proper professional counsel. The suggestion I desire to make is this: that while chemistry and physiology have opened to the department of therapeutics a field of investigation unknown to the ancients, the principles of hygiene have not been studied with the same care, except during the last few years on a large scale—in their application to communities and aggregations of men, rather than to single individuals. The theory of this system is to prevent disease instead of curing it, and the former is as much the province of the physician as the latter. This was one of the chief aims of that celebrated—I might say that unrivaled—school of Salernum, which held undisputed dominion over Europe throughout the middle ages in all that related to medical science and practice."

And Ex-Gov. Hoffman subsequently, in referring to the virtues that pertain in a special degree to the medical profession, said: "The main source of your livelihood, of your pecuniary gains, is sickness among the people. The more disease, the more calls for you—yet everywhere medical men are devoting their best thoughts and energies to preventing disease, and to spreading abroad among the people a knowledge of the laws of health, so as to enable them more and more to do without your professional services. In the gratuitous investigation by physicians the of causes of epidemic [illegible] other diseases with a view to their prevention [illegible] of the noblest of lives are sacrificed. Such men are real heroes, although not so conspicuous in popular history as those who fall in battle between contending armies. They die for their fellow men in a struggle in which science and death contend against each other for the mastery, and the world hardly knows that the contest is going on. All honor to them and to the profession to which they belong."

THE CAN-CAN RAID.

THE PROPRIETOR AND EMPLOYES OF THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE IN COURT—SHAPTER PLEDGES HIMSELF TO DISCONTINUE THE PERFORMANCE—ACTION POSTPONED FOR THE PRESENT.

The excitement caused by the raid on the can-can dancers of the Metropolitan Theatre on Wednesday night by Capt. McDonnell and the detectives of the Eighth Precinct was continued on the arrival of the prisoners at the District Attorney's office yesterday morning. A number of the unfortunate girls seemed to feel their position keenly and kept their faces veiled, while others, more defiant, assumed a barefaced attitude, and appeared jubilant at the additional publicity given them, and perfectly indifferent to the disposition of their cases. On the opening of court Shapter and the twelve women were brought in and placed at the bar. The court-room and corridors were filled with acquaintances of the women, of that contemptible class known as "Broadway statues," who live on the proceeds of infamy. On being arraigned for keeping a disorderly house, the girls pleaded not guilty, and gave their names as Cora Chambers, Katie Doyle, Clara Bennett, Lottie Bradley, Agnes Barmore, Mary Prescott, Frances Garnett, Jane Brown, Ellen Russell, Gertie Brownlow, Katie Russell and Celia Fenton.

When Shapter, the proprietor of the theatre, was called upon to plead to the two indictments found against him for keeping a disorderly house, Howe and Hummel, who appeared for the accused, announced that they had advised Mr. Shapter to abate the nuisance complained of, and their client was satisfied to submit to the decision of any Police Captain whom the court might select, as to whether the performance complained of was an indecent exhibition or not.

Recorder Hackett inquired whether Shapter had not persisted in making the exhibition complained of after an indictment had been found against him, and on being answered in the affirmative said he should decline to accede to the proposition of counsel, as he was determined as far as lay in his power to break up all such immoral exhibitions. Shapter thereupon, through his counsel, pledged himself to discontinue the can-can for the future, holding himself liable to be brought up at any moment should he violate his promise.

District Attorney Rollins said that inasmuch as he was unprepared to go on with the case just then he would allow the matter to go over for the present, and see whether Shapter would keep the promise made in open court.

The proprietor of the theatre then pleaded not guilty to the two indictments, and gave $500 bail on the latter, having already been held in $1,000 on the previous charge, and was released. The twelve dancers, being merely employes of Shapter, were allowed to go on their own recognizances until Monday next, and created no little excitement on making their exit from the court-room.

SUIT AGAINST THE FISK ESTATE.

JOSEPHINE MANSFIELD OBTAINS JUDGMENT FOR $25,000 ON TWO NOTES DRAWN BY JAMES FISK, JR.

The suit of Miss Josephine Mansfield against Lucy D. Fisk, widow and executrix of the will of the late James Fisk, Jr., came up yesterday morning, before Judge Van Brunt, in the Supreme Court, Circuit. The plaintiff, accompanied by Mrs. Williams, was in court when the trial commenced, but very little interest was felt in the case, the court-room being very poorly attended. The first witness called was Mr. Samuel G. Courtney, who testified that, in November, 1869, he commenced a suit for $5,000 and $15,785 against James Fisk, Jr., and applied for an order of arrest against him on the part of the plaintiff. Before the time for answering the application came Fisk was killed, and the defendant was substituted for him in May, 1872, and the answer was filed.

Mr. Henry Belden identified the signatures to the two notes for the sums stated as being in the handwriting of James Fisk, Jr. The case for the plaintiff rested upon the testimony of those two witnesses.

Mr. Henry P. Antes testified for the defense that he was book-keeper for the Erie Railway Company, and was familiar with the handwriting of Mr. Fisk. He did not recognize the signature to the notes in question as that of Mr. Fisk, nor could he say in whose handwriting the body of the notes was. He knew of a check for $1,250 being paid by Fisk to Miss Mansfield. On cross-examination he admitted that he had no personal knowledge of what Mr. Hall did with the money. He would not swear positively that he ever handed money to Miss Mansfield himself.

August Schimmel, a clerk in the Audit Department of the Erie Railway Company, said Fisk signed vouchers several times every day, and he did not recognize the signature to the notes as that of Fisk. When cross-examined he recognized on the bottom of a note the word Wednesday as being in Fisk's handwriting. He stated that during the last years of his life his signature varied very much.

Justin D. White testified that he was familiar with Fisk's signature, and did not think the signatures to the notes were in his handwriting.

Mr. William Belden, banker, formerly of the firm of Howe & Belden, swore in rebuttal that he was familiar with Fisk's handwriting, and he positively identified the body of the notes and the signatures to the notes sued on as James Fisk's. He also testified that he had purchased $14,000 worth of bonds for Miss Mansfield.

Counsel for the defendant offered in evidence an indictment for an attempt to blackmail Fisk, but the court ruled it out.

Miss Mansfield was then placed on the witness stand. She testified that she saw the note for $5,000 written. Mr. Fisk, Mr. E. Morse, her mother, and herself were present. She also saw the note for $15,000 drawn.

Mrs. Marietta Williams testified that she went to ask for payment of the note immediately before his death, and he asked her if she could not arrange matters by interfering with Miss Mansfield. He said that if he could arrange matters so as to go back and resume his former relations with her he would willingly pay the whole amount: if not, he proposed to pay $1,000 a month until all was cleared off. She stated that she was familiar with the handwriting of Mr. Fisk, and, on the notes being handed to her, she identified them as bearing his signature.

The case was then submitted without argument by counsel, and Judge Van Brunt delivered a brief charge to the jury, in the course of which he reviewed the evidence on both sides. The jury then retired, and after a short absence returned a verdict for the plaintiff by ordering the full amount of the two notes to be paid with interest, making the total $25,291, with an extra allowance of $250 for counsel.

"BOBBY THE WELSHMAN" GRANTED A NEW TRIAL.

In the General Sessions Court yesterday counsel moved for a new trial in the case of Robert Murray, alias "Bobby the Welshman," convicted of burglary in the first degree, in having broken into the apartment of Luther Bryant, the wealthy old coin dealer, which contained value to the amount of $123,000. The indictment charged burglary in the first degree, which was clearly defective, inasmuch as Bryant's apartments contained no human being at the time of the alleged offense; consequently the prisoner, at furthest, could not have been convicted of a higher offense than burglary in the second degree. Recorder Hackett said that although he had no doubt the Court of Appeals would hold the offense of which Murray was convicted to be burglary in the first degree, still, as District Attorney Nolan had considered the matter, he felt it incumbent to grant a new trial, with the understanding that the case be brought on immediately. George alias "Rat" Reilly, jointly indicted with Murray, has been found guilty of burglary in the second degree.

HIGHWAY ROBBERS SENTENCED.

James Brown, indicted (together with Charles Williams) for highway robbery, in having assaulted Christian Schreiber, of No. 104 Avenue A, robbing him of a pocket-book containing $30, and Joseph Craig, indicted for a similar offense, in having taken by force and violence a watch valued at $135 from Robert J. Menair, of No. 511 Eleventh avenue, were brought up in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. District Attorney Nolan accepted pleas of larceny from the person in the night time, and they were each sentenced by the Recorder to ten years in State prison at hard labor.

THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

The regular weekly meeting of the Dock Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Westervelt in the chair. The Executive Committee reported in favor of granting a lease to the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company for five years, with two renewals of five years each, with the proviso that after the expiration of the first five years the property may be taken back by the department upon six months' notice. A communication was received from a number of citizens residing near Bridge street, Brooklyn, requesting that the pier at the foot of Rutgers street be leased to them for ferry purposes.

DEATH OF MRS. ASA B. HUTCHINSON.

Mrs. Asa B. Hutchinson was stricken with paralysis while lecturing in Rushford, Minn., on the evening of Dec. 20, and died in half an hour. The Minneapolis *Mail* says: "She was the wife of Asa B. Hutchinson, Esq., a brother in the renowned 'Hutchinson Family.' In her husband's family, 'Tribe of Asa,' her voice has been heard all over the country during the last sixteen years. She was a woman of remarkable sweetness of disposition, and the impress of her Christian example will be felt on all who knew her. During the last year or two, she has been traveling in the interests of Temperance with her husband, and has devoted much of her time to lecturing. Her remains will be brought to the residence of Hon. Elias Moses this evening, and will be accompanied by her stricken husband and son (Dennett). The whole State and thousands of friends all over the United States will mourn her loss."

THE KILL VON KULL.

THE CHANNEL TO BE DEEPENED—DIKES TO BE CONSTRUCTED AND NAVIGATION MADE FREE TO ELIZABETHPORT.

The depth of water in the Kill Von Kull channel from Shooter's Island to Elizabethport has been such as to prevent the passage of vessels of large burden to the latter place, and the mercantile and shipping interests of that thriving port have been consequently injured. The New-Jersey Congressmen brought the matter before Congress, and over two years ago Major Gen. Newton was directed to make a survey of the Kill Von Kull River, the lower portion of Newark Bay, and a part of Staten Island Sound, with a view of adopting such remedies as the interests of commerce demanded. Gen. Newton proposed a plan of diking and dredging at an estimated cost of about $443,000, and the plans as submitted were substantially agreed to. The southern dike is to run from the extreme north-west point of Staten Island in an east by north-east direction, across the mud bar lying to the south of the Beacon, crossing the natural channel at a point about midway between Shooter's Island and the Beacon, (thus closing the natural channel,) continuing on in the same direction, back of Shooter's Island, to a point distant about 400 feet north from the extreme end of Shooter's Island. The northern dike is to commence at a point distant about 2,000 feet west by north-west from the Beacon, and will run parallel with the south dyke down to a point nearly opposite where the latter will terminate.

A channel or canal deep enough to allow of the passage of the largest vessels is then to be dug between the dikes, which will be 600 feet apart. A dike will also be constructed from the New-Jersey Central Railroad bridge, running south until it meets the north dike, thus throwing a large volume of water immediately in front of the docks at Elizabethport.

An engineer expresses the opinion that the dikes, when completed as contemplated, may not be able to control a sufficient volume and velocity of scouring action to keep the canal open, and that it will ultimately be necessary to extend the dikes, but Gen. Newton says that there need be no apprehension on this point. A number of the residents on the north shore of Staten Island say that these dikes will shut them off from a direct communication with Elizabethport, which is the market for a large number of Staten Island people, and also from a direct communication with Staten Island Sound and Rahway River. They say that the riparian rights they now enjoy will be wrested from them; that there will be in front of them for a distance of a mile and a half, not a channel as they now have, but a shoal mud flat, having a mean depth of water on it at low tide of two feet, and which would be utterly unavailable and worthless to them as watermen and oystermen. The entire population of this section of the island is wholly dependent upon the oyster business, to the prosecution of which navigation to Elizabethport is, they say, an absolute necessity. They own a large number of vessels, and by the closing of the natural channel, and the diking of the proposed one, would be compelled, they say, to migrate, and seek elsewhere the water privileges and riparian rights they now enjoy.

A good deal of what these people say is undoubtedly correct, but it appears there is no other way by which the channel can be deepened. Their oyster beds will not be destroyed, but, if Elizabethport be their market, they will certainly be shut out from it. The old channel will remain open to a point beyond Mariners' Harbor, and from the point where the south dike will cross it the water will flow to the south of the dike, or toward Elizabethport; but there will not be more than two or three feet of water after it leaves the main channel. The plan suggested by Staten Islanders and New-Jerseymen who are opposed to the present plans of improvement is that the natural channel be dredged, widened, and straightened, but not diked. They claim that if this plan is adopted, the course would be more direct and less circuitous than the diked canal would be, and just as short.

On this point Gen. Newton said recently to a TIMES reporter that the current from Staten Island Sound, and the current from the Kill Von Kull would, where they meet, creat a bar, that the tides running in opposite directions would always necessitate dredging, and that the bar which would ultimately be formed, would close navigation on the river. According to the plans laid before Congress, and which are now being carried out, the waters of the Staten Island Sound will be carried to a point where they will reach Newark Bay without being opposed by the current from the Kill Von Kull, so that no bar can be created in the proposed new channel. The Government had, he said, no object to attain by carrying out the work at present in progress, and if the representatives of New-Jersey wished to have the work stopped, they no doubt could attain that object. He thought that the diking would prove ultimately beneficial to the Staten Island property-owners, as they would doubtless fill in the space between the shore and the south dike, and thus acquire a considerable quantity of land. He said that the interests of a few fishermen could not be allowed to stand in the way of an improvement so necessary as the one now under progress.

THE PITTSBURG ROMANCE.

END OF THE TRIAL TO OBTAIN IMPROVED LANDS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DAUGHTER OF AN INDIAN WOMAN.

From the Pittsburg Gazette, Dec. 22.

The sudden termination of the Mowry suit, on Monday, in the United States District Court, will serve to quiet the enthusiasm of such as seek to unsettle titles without having a case of absolute clearness and certainty. Judge McKennan decided that a proof of the marriage, under the laws of Michigan, would be necessary to a verdict for the plaintiffs. This precluded all necessity for the arguments of counsel, and thus the case suddenly flattened out. The jury returned a verdict for the defense without leaving their seats. Talk is had of an appeal, but we judge it will amount to nothing.

This suit was to obtain possession of a large and valuable tract of property belonging to the estate of William Mowry—the suit being nominally in the interest of an alleged daughter of Mowry, by an Indian woman, but really for the benefit of one Meister, who bought or arranged for the property with the girl. It was really a speculation, which, had it proven successful, would have enriched the entire party—Meister probably expecting the lion's share. The point was to prove the mother of the child the wife of Mowry, thus entitling the two to his estate. The evidence submitted showed that Mowry treated with Perot, the father of the woman he is reported to have married, for her, and that he made presents, took the girl, lived with her, more or less, and eventually left her and came to Pittsburg, where he lived for three years, and then died. There is nothing to show, even in the evidence of the plaintiffs, that there was any marriage ceremony, obligations, or promises. Nor does the defense show that the Indian woman ever sought, after Mowry had returned to Pittsburg, to come on and claim him as her husband. On the contrary, she quietly waited till she heard he was dead, and then married again.

The effort was made by the prosecution to show that in Michigan marriage by Indian custom was recognized as legal, and that the custom among the Chippewas was for the groom to purchase the wife. But the defense introduced two lines of testimony that utterly broke this theory. The first was that the whites were in the habit of purchasing and living with Indian girls for a time, and then abandoning them; also, that accepting and casting off wives, and even polygamy were practiced among the Indians mentioned. The other point made was that such operations were not considered, even among the Indians, and especially among the missionaries, as lawful marriages. Add to this, that the testimony of a missionary was introduced to the effect that he sought to induce Mowry to legally marry the Indian girl he lived with, and that he refused, and we have the outline of the case. Of course, if the laws of Michigan, at the time of the occurrence mentioned, recognized those cohabitations as constituting legal marriage, the case was clear; but Judge McKennan decided this point unfavorably for the plaintiffs.

We do not doubt that the case has been justly determined. Vast amounts of improved property should not be disturbed, as to ownership, unless under the clearest evidence, and for the most conclusive reasons. Whatever injury Mowry did the woman, if any, referred to the past, and in nowise involved the child. It does not seem at all clear, indeed, that the claimants felt themselves injured or deprived of rights at all. They testified that they were employed by Meister in the venture to obtain the property, a fact that removes the case from the pale of sympathy. Being thus one of evidence and law, the equities being all on the side of the defense, we submit that the verdict reached was the only one possible. So let it stand.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF ARKANSAS.

The official vote of Arkansas for members of Congress on the 3d of November was as follows:

Dis.	Republicans.		Democrats.	
1.	Rogers	5,204	Ganse	9,448
2.	Clayton	10,485	Slemons	12,166
3.	Hynes	6,328	Wilshire	11,733
4.	Lander	791	Gunter	7,828
	Total	22,708	Total	41,175

In the Third district, Hugh F. Thomason, ultra Democrat, had 1,496 votes. In the Fourth District, the contest was abandoned by the Republican candidate, Mr. Lander, who, in a card, requested that Gunter have no opposition.

KING KALAKAUA.

THE HAWAIIAN MONARCH MAKES A TOUR OF THE CITY.

A SLEIGH-RIDE IN CENTRAL PARK—VISIT TO THE MUSEUM AND THE NORMAL COLLEGE—AMONG THE "BULLS" AND "BEARS"—NOISY RECEPTION AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE KING AND THE "BLACK CROOK."

King Kalakaua made a brave attempt yesterday to carry out the programme which had been arranged for him on the previous day, but it had been attempted to crowd too much into one day, and, as might have been easily foretold, there were many departures from the original plan. It had been intended, as will be remembered, that the royal party should begin the day by starting from the Windsor Hotel at 9 o'clock in the morning for a sleigh-ride in Central Park. This is pretty early in the morning to rouse a King, but he was ready before his reception committee had made their appearance. After their arrival there was another delay, this time seemingly in connection with the conveyances, and it was finally almost 11 o'clock before the carriages started from the hotel. In the first carriage, beside the King, sat Col. Wherry, and facing them was Alderman Gilon, an arrangement which was continued through the rest of the day. In the other carriages, apparently without special arrangement and completing the party, were the King's Governor, Gen. Dominis; Lieut. Palmer, Alderman Koch, Assistant Alderman Brucks, Commissioner of Education Farr, Prof. Albert S. Bickmore, the Superintendent of the Central Park Observatory; J. M. Toucey and L. M. Gerry, of the New-York Central Railroad, and W. H. Moloney, the Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen. From the hotel the party drove directly to the entrance to the Park, and then the carriages were exchanged for sleighs, after which the party drove up the east side of the Park as far as the lake, and then drove on the west side. With this part of the day's pleasure the King expressed himself as particularly pleased, and he spoke especially of the "peculiar sensation" of gliding over the snow. The tour of the Park being finished the carriages were again called into use, and the party proceeded to the Central Park Museum, where the honors were done by Prof. Bickmore. After this it had been intended that the King and his suite should be photographed, but the party was already so much behind time that the idea had to be given up, and, accordingly, from the museum the party proceeded to the Normal College, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Sixty-eighth street, which place was reached at about 12 o'clock. Upon entering the college the King and his party proceeded directly to the President's room, where, without ceremony and without address of any kind, the King and several of his party were introduced to Mr. Thomas Hunter, the President of the Normal College, by Commissioner Farr. If the King had arrived at the college about two hours earlier, as had been intended, he would have found the annual Christmas celebration in full progress. It was a very enjoyable affair, consisting of singing, the acting of charades, and various similar exercises, and a large audience had been gathered by it and by the prospect of seeing the King; but he arrived so late—after expectation that he would come at all had been given up, in fact—that the audience had in a great measure separated. Still there were 100 or 200 persons in the capacious galleries of the main audience-room of the college when the King entered it, as he did immediately after the introductions in the President's room had been given. Upon entering, the King took the President's chair, in the centre of the platform. Upon his right sat President Hunter, and upon his left Commissioner Farr, the other chairs being filled by the other members of the party in no special order. As soon as their seats had been taken, President Hunter stepped to his desk and tapped a bell; a marching tune was then begun upon a piano, and the floor of the very large room, which had been previously entirely empty, was speedily occupied by the 1,000 young ladies of the college, who marched to their accustomed seats with military precision and in perfect time with the music of the piano. As soon as the almost imperceptible confusion attending their entrance had subsided President Hunter tapped his bell a second time, and in obedience to the signal several of the scholars in various parts of the room successively repeated quotations from standard authors. This was presumably a familiar exercise of the college, as there was no apparent connection between the selections and the occasion. One quotation, by way of example, was "Books, like friends, should be few and well chosen," and others were of a similar character, though rather longer. This part of the exercises being concluded, Commissioner Farr stepped to the desk and said that although the college had been before visited by Mayors, Governors, and, he might even say, Presidents, a living monarch had never been there before, and he had the pleasure of introducing to-day a live King. His Majesty's native climate, the Commissioner concluded by adding, was much warmer than this, and he had contracted a severe cold, so that it would not be expected that he would make a speech. Commissioner Farr then took his seat, and the King, only partly rising from his seat, bowed to the audience. The bell was then again tapped and the scholars sang, with much taste and sweetness, one of their school songs, after which President Hunter advanced to the desk and said to the audience, but at the King's party, and by way of a scarcely needed apology, that their arrival had taken him and his scholars quite by surprise. He then tapped his bell again and the scholars filed out as they had entered. As soon as the way was clear President Hunter led the way to the calisthenium, where some 200 young lady students went through the calisthenic exercises to which they are accustomed. This concluded the exercises at the college, whence the party proceeded to the Windsor Hotel and lunched. They were then ready for the down-town part of the day's programme.

WAITING FOR THE KING IN WALL STREET.

The King was expected at the Stock Exchange about noon, and his arrival was anticipated with a considerable degree of interest. Comparatively little business was transacted during the day, if the manner of the brokers may be supposed to indicate it, and cheering, hooting, and the indulgence in pastimes of a rather violent character was the order of the day. As the hours advanced and the visitor did not present an appearance it was generally supposed that a change of programme had been determined upon, but, in the meantime, with the view of preparing for any contingency which might arise, appropriate committees were appointed to receive and extend to the King the privilege of the Exchange. The committees consisted of the most influential men on the floor of the Exchange, and they waited in the reception room until his arrival. On the floor the "bulls" and "bears" appeared to have been "let loose" literally, and an uproar, extraordinary even for the Exchange itself, was initiated. Stocks of all description were forgotten or ignored, and the time was spent in playfully crushing each other's hats with heads in them. A number of ludicrous incidents occurred, and ample opportunity was presented for the exercise of the most extravagant spirits of mischief. A thoughtless genius, devoted solely to the gratification of the hour, induced a good-natured colored man to present himself on the floor of the Exchange for a money consideration. He was immediately seized by a hundred hands, a hat borrowed from a rather corpulent broker was so politely placed on his head so as to cover up three-fourths of his face, and, with mock homage to a royalty with which they invested him, he was hurried to the President's platform. Here a scene of the greatest confusion ensued. The President wildly, though in vain, rapped to order, but the noise of the official gavel was drowned in vociferous calls for a speech from the colored man. He waved his hat violently, when he was suddenly seized by the officers of the Exchange, who attempted to eject him. The brokers resisted the officers, the President's gavel came down more frequently and with greater force, and the unfortunate colored man received a handling such as he had not anticipated when he made the contract. As he left the Exchange finally, he was suspiciously elevated in the air, simultaneously with the sudden elevation of a dozen vigorous boots. Subsequently a poor Italian organ-grinder, with his wife and baby, were introduced to the floor. Again the President ordered the officers to put out an intruder, but their efforts this time were completely foiled. The brokers gathered around the organ-grinder, whom they compelled to play. They danced, sang, and performed a variety of motions which we are generally supposed to regard as associated only with an Indian war-dance, and when they were tired such a shower of pennies and small currency "stamps" poured in upon the woman as to bewilder her. In her confusion she was unable to comprehend what appeared to her the most fortunate event in her life, and when, with assistance, she succeeded in making the collection, she left the Exchange with the handsome contribution to her funds of a trifle over $60.

THE KING'S ARRIVAL AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

A few minutes before 3 o'clock the King arrived, accompanied by the members of the Committee of the Common Council and his immediate attendants. He was met at the door of the Exchange by the President, Mr. George H. Brodhead, and the other officers of the Exchange, by whom he was escorted to the platform. His appearance was the signal for tremendous cheering, which was with difficulty repressed. The floor of the Exchange was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the King received a genuine and unaffected welcome. He was introduced by the President of the Exchange, who said:

"YOUR MAJESTY: It is my pleasant duty to tender you, on behalf of the members of the Stock Exchange, their best wishes for your welfare and happiness, and the prosperity of the people over whom you are the worthy ruler." (Applause.)

The King was loudly called upon to speak, but he was compelled to decline in consequence of the cold from which he is suffering. An announcement to this effect was made by the President, and the royal visitor then expressed a wish to see the Exchange as it appears usually when business is transacted. He had considered this one of the features of the City, and was particularly desirous of seeing it. The President had scarcely intimated the desire of the King when a fearful yell was raised, hats were tossed high into the air, and the sole purpose of "bulls" and "bears" seemed to be to create the utmost confusion and convert the Exchange into a "bear garden." The effect was to create a good deal of merriment for the visitors, but the King was not deluded into regarding it as anything better than the ebullition of a healthful spirit. He repeatedly bowed his acknowledgments, and when he retired at the close of the Exchange he was lustily cheered. Outside a large crowd had collected, and when the party resumed their seats in the carriages a ringing cheer greeted their departure.

At the Chamber of Commerce, Cotton Exchange, and Produce Exchange preparations had been made and committees appointed to receive the distinguished guest in an appropriate manner. Messrs. William E. Dodge, W. H. Vermilye, and W. H. Fogg were at the Chamber the greater part of the day, expecting his arrival, and the House Committees of the Produce and Cotton Exchange were in attendance to extend to him the privileges of the Exchanges. The lateness of the hour, however, prevented him from visiting them, but it is expected that before his departure he will be in a position to do so. On returning up Broadway to the Windsor Hotel, King Kalakaua stopped at Stewart's up-town store and made a hasty survey of it. The manager of the house met him at the carriage, and escorting him through the house, explained the manifold details of the various departments. The visit was necessarily brief, owing to the character of the day, but it was particularly interesting, and if possible another visit will be paid it before the King takes his departure. After leaving Stewart's he drove to the Windsor Hotel, where he dined.

THE KING AT THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

In the evening the King attended "The Black Crook" at the Grand Opera-house, whither the royal party proceeded in carriages after dinner at the Windsor Hotel. Some unavoidable delays had occurred, so that it was not until after the performance had begun that the party reached the theatre. As soon, however, as the King entered, the performance on the stage ceased, and the orchestra struck up an air composed for the occasion, and entitled "Greeting to King Kalakaua," during the rendering of which the King and his party entered the first proscenium box on the left of the stage. The royal party comprised besides the King, Gov. Dominis, Lieut. Totten, of the United States Navy, Col. Wherry, Aldermen Gilon, Koch, and Kehr, and Assistant Aldermen Brucks, Kehoe, Kreps, and Simonson. The King was in evening dress, and the officers in full uniform. With the exception of the applause on his entrance, the performance was marked with nothing unusual until the end of the second act, when in response to repeated cries and applause, the King rose and bowed twice to the audience. He then passed for a few moments behind the scenes, and the remainder of the brief interval before the third act was occupied in the presentation to him in his private box of M. Theirelin, the author of the articles known as the "Stranger's Note Book" in the New-York *Sun*.

Nothing worthy of mention occurred during the remainder of the evening, and at the conclusion of the performance, to which the King paid undivided attention, he proceeded directly to his hotel.

THE KING'S FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

The following are the arrangements for the King's future movements, so far as they are definitely settled: To-day (Christmas) he will attend the morning service at St. Thomas' Church, at the conclusion of which he and his suite will be photographed by Gurney, and, if time remains, they will inspect the workings of the Fire Department. The evening will be spent at Booth's Theatre. On Saturday, at 11 o'clock, the King will give a reception at the Windsor Hotel, when will be presented to him, first, members of the army and navy, then the members of the Board of Trade, and any other representatives of industrial and commercial interests who desire to call upon him, and finally the citizens in general; but, in consequence of the multiplicity of his Majesty's engagements, the reception cannot possibly be extended beyond 1 o'clock. On the evening of Saturday the King will attend a private reception at the house of Mr. Elisha H. Allen, son of the Chief Justice of the Hawaiian Islands. The King will also probably attend the opera on Monday evening, and the Park Theatre on Tuesday evening.

During his stay in the City the King has already received a number of invitations. The only one he has yet accepted is from the Army and Navy Club, but the time for the fulfillment of the engagement is not definitely set. The King has also been invited by the Count Johannes to attend the ball of the Letter-carriers' Association, and by the managers of Niblo's Theatre to attend it at any time he may designate. Both of these invitations the King has declined, as he has also invitations to the Di Murska Sunday evening concert, and to the Christmas festival of the St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church of Brooklyn.

A FORTUNATE ACCIDENT.

HOW A BREAK-DOWN ON A RAILROAD REUNITED TWO OLD BUT LOVING HEARTS.

From the Detroit Post, Dec. 21.

There was a somewhat venerable but very happy couple in the city Saturday on their wedding trip, though the casual observer would hardly have suspected the latter fact. They left on the Lansing train at 3 o'clock for their home in Washtenaw County. The incidents which led to the union of this couple so late in life were somewhat extraordinary. It seems that the old gentleman, Deacon Joseph Place, who is now upward of seventy years of age, took it into his head last Fall to go on a short visit to the home of his childhood in New-Hampshire, to renew acquaintance with the friends of his youth, if perchance any of them should still be living. He had been for some years a widower, and his children having arrived at man's and woman's estate, and gone out from under his roof to seek their own fortunes in the world, it is not unlikely that the loneliness of his surroundings had something to do with the suggestion that he should break into the monotony of his humdrum country life with a little pleasure trip.

As fortune would have it, before he had quite reached the place of his destination a slight accident happened to the train by which it was delayed an hour or so. The deacon got out of the car and looked about, and the hills and rocks, which had been strangers to his eyes for so many years, almost renewed his youth. As the train was liable to be detained for some little time, he wandered to a house near by. Judge of the old man's surprise to find that the lady of the house was one whom he knew in early life. Indeed, when both were young, they had felt a regard for each other differing quite materially from the regard which they felt for other people. But the fates, and the fates often do this cruel work, separated them, and they had long since lost trace, and almost recollection, of each other. However, recognition was mutual, and it is pretty certain that Deacon Place was glad to see the lady and that the lady was glad to see the deacon. Both had traveled a long way down life's journey since they had parted, and both had lost their consorts. What more natural than that they should talk over old times? And speaking of these things, the scenes and incidents of early life arose vividly before them, and what more natural than that there should spring from this revival the old love, kindled anew, and that it should burn into a bright flame? Such was the case. All this did not transpire at the single visit, but the old man lingered in the neighborhood, and it soon became apparent that the lady was the strong attraction which drew him thither. The result was that before the deacon returned to his Michigan home they plighted their troth anew, and the old man came back happy as a lark and thanking Providence for the railroad accident, which gave him a new lease of life and life's joys. After a few months he went back to claim his bride, and on Saturday the venerable couple passed through the city on their way home.

A patient of mine suffered with inflammatory rheumatism. Every joint in his body was swollen and inflamed—could not be moved without most exquisite torture. GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA cured him. THEOPHILE E. LALANNE, Late Major Surgeon Royal French Navy, No. 345 West 28th st.

Fifty cents and $1 a bottle. All Druggists. Depot, No. 451 6th av.

For the Holidays.

Buy COLGATE & Co.'s Lavender Flower Water,
A lasting and refreshing perfume.
Sold by Dealers in Toilet Articles.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

For a first-class Dress or Business Hat, go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

$4.—Gentlemen are Invited to Call, Examine, and buy a pair of WINTER SHOES for $4. CANTRELL, No. 241 4th avenue.

Lundborg's Jockey Club includes the Choicest perfumes of nature.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. Printers. No branch offices.

Be sure and keep Wistar's BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY on hand for coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c.

Face Aches and Stiff Necks are Cured at once when rubbed with CAMPHORINE. 25 cents.

Lundborg's California Water.
For the toilet and bath. Fragrant and refreshing. An elegant substitute for bay rum. Purifies the air of the house. Try it.

MARRIED.

BARRETTO—PEASE.—On Wednesday, 23d inst., at St. Andrew's Church, (Harlem,) by Rev. A. H. Gesner, HENRY C. BARRETTO to JULIA A. PEASE, daughter of John Pierce, of West Farms.

BEATTIE—ALEXANDER.—On Dec. 24, at the house of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. C. A. Stoddard, H. S. BEATTIE, of West Brighton, L. I., to MARIE ALEXANDER, of Washington Heights, City.

DE LUCE—CORY.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 23, by Rev. S. H. Camp, FRANCIS J. DE LUCE to LEILA, youngest daughter of the late John W. Cory. No cards.

READ—FROST.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, Dec. 22, 1874, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D.D., Bishop of Long Island, Mr. GEORGE R. READ to Miss LOUISE C., youngest daughter of the late Jacob Frost. All of Brooklyn.

SMITH—VAIL.—On Wednesday, Dec. 16, by Rev. J. Boardman Hawthorne, PHINEAS SMITH to Miss MAGGIE M. VAIL, all of this City.

WALTER—THORNE.—At Poughkeepsie, Dec. 23, 1874, by Rev. Robt. F. Crary, WM. H. WALTER, of Fordham, N. Y., to Miss SARAH E. THORNE, of Poughkeepsie.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Wednesday, 23d inst., at Hackensack, N. J., MATTHEW ANDERSON, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral will take place at his residence, on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 1:30 o'clock.

ANTHONY.—At Plainfield, N. J., Wednesday morning, Dec. 23, Mrs. MARTHA REMSEN, wife of John W. Anthony, late of Brooklyn.

Funeral services at Plainfield, Friday, Dec. 25, at 2 P. M. Train leaves Liberty st. at 12:40, returning leaves Plainfield at 4:28 P. M.

BEECKMAN.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, Wednesday, Dec. 23, GILBERT S. BEECKMAN, in his 51st year.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Ascension, 10th st. and 5th av., on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 10:30 A. M., without further notice.

BRINCKERHOFF.—At Briar Cliff, near Sing Sing, on Thursday, Dec. 24, DORATHEA, daughter of the late Abraham Brinckerhoff, Jr., of New-York, aged 68 years and 5 months.

Funeral services at the Presbyterian Church, Freehold, N. J., Sunday, Dec. 27, at 2:30 P. M.

BURDEN.—On Thursday, Dec. 24, of diphtheria, SARAH KNAPP, only daughter of Charles and Sarah Burden, aged 5 years and 18 days.

Funeral from the house, No. 157 East 48th st., on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock. Friends invited.

CHAPMAN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, 23d inst., WILLIAM CHAPMAN, aged 59 years and 2 months.

The friends of the family and members of the A. P. B. C. A. are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 1 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, 26th inst., from his late residence, No. 176 Macdougal st.

CHASE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 22d inst., Mrs. ANN CHASE, wife of Franklin Chase, Ex-United States Consul General, Tampico, Mexico.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 238 Washington av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock.

DOUGLAS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 22, JOSEPH HOWARD, youngest son of Samuel L. and Sarah Hodge Douglas, formerly of Dungannon, Ireland.

Funeral services at No. 312 East 79th st. on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 11 A. M.

DEMAREST.—At Corning, N. Y., Dec. 22, ELIZA, widow of the late John H. Demarest, of Elmira.

The funeral will take place at Elmira, Saturday, Dec. 26, at 10:30 A. M.

GERARD.—At Cambridge, Mass., on Sunday, Dec. 20, FRANK SMITH GERARD, counsellor at law, in the 34th year of his age.

Interment at Mount Auburn Cemetery, on Tuesday, Dec. 22.

GARRETT.—On fourth day, (Wednesday,) morning 23d inst., of pneumonia, SARAH K., eldest daughter of the late Richard and Sarah Loines, and wife of Henry A. Garrett, of this City.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 28 West 32d st., at 9:45 o'clock, seventh day, (Saturday,) morning. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn by the 11:40 train.

HENDERSON.—At Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 23, ANN HENDERSON, in the 70th year of her age.

Friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Saturday next, at 1:30 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the Mamaroneck Station on the arrival of the 12 o'clock train from New-York.

☞ Chester (England) papers please copy.

JOHNSON.—At Trenton, N. J., Dec. 24, WHITFIELD S. JOHNSON.

Funeral on Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

KINNERSLEY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 22, of paralysis of the brain, ELIZABETH F., wife of Augustus F. Kinnersley.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 1 o'clock, from Christ Church, Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, E. D.

MILHAU.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, at his residence, No. 41 Lafayette place, JOHN MILHAU, a native of Baltimore, Md., in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

☞ The officers and members of the College of Pharmacy are requested to attend the funeral services of our late member, JOHN MILHAU, on Saturday morning, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d st., near 6th av.

M. L. M. PEIXOTTO, Secretary.

RAYMOND.—At Brooklyn, of pneumonia, on the 24th inst., NELSON G. RAYMOND.

THOMPSON.—On Wednesday morning, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock, of scarlet fever, WILLIE, eldest son of Dr. John H. and Anna C. Thompson, aged 3 years and 10 months.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 36 East 30th st., on Saturday morning, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

WOOLSEY.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Dec. 22, JANE ELIZA NEWTON, widow of the late Charles William Woolsey, of this City.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 17 East 33d st., on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

APPEAL TO THE BISHOP OF NEW-YORK ON BEHALF OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1874.

Right Reverend and Dear Sir:

The undersigned having been appointed by the Board of Managers of St. Luke's Hospital a committee to ask of you that you recommend to the Rectors of the churches in this City, that on a certain Sunday in each year, to be known for the purpose as "Hospital Sunday," a collection be taken in their churches, in aid of the funds of this hospital, respectfully represent, as among the reasons for the request, that the income of the hospital from its investments being every year less than its expenses, it is compelled to depend for its maintenance upon the annual subscription to its "Century Fund," and the sums received as donations from societies, churches, or other benevolent sources.

Partly because there is an impression prevalent that St. Luke's Hospital is rich, partly because some of the societies, which were formerly devoted to its interests, have diverted their labors to other objects, and partly, doubtless, because there has not been due attention on the part of the Board of Managers to keeping the needs and the claims of the Hospital before the public, the receipts of the institution from donations of every sort have of late years steadily decreased, until now this amount is so small, and the need of their increase so great, additional aid must be sought and obtained, if we are to continue our work at its present standard of usefulness.

St. Luke's Hospital was founded, and thus far has been chiefly sustained, by members of our own church, and, although the fact that no one is turned from our doors, nor is any distinction ever made in the relief we afford, because of the creed of any applicant or sufferer, entitles it to the aid of the benevolent of all denominations, yet, so long as we can obtain our support from among our own people, there is an obvious propriety of our doing so.

Every Rector of the City has a direct interest in St. Luke's, because it is an invaluable adjunct to his parish, where its poor sick may be sent to receive not only the nursing of their bodies, but, by the very terms of our constitution, to be provided also "with the ministrations of the Gospel, agreeably to the doctrines and forms of the Protestant Episcopal Church." And this is a further reason why the appeal we ask should be made by the churches of the City, and at your suggestion.

It is already the custom of some of the churches to make an annual collection for the hospital, and other Rectors have signified their willingness to do so; but it is evident it a common day were taken by all, and the collection made general, and in each year on the same day, the occasion would excite much greater interest, the attention of the Church would be more generally and intelligently attracted to the institution, its uses and its wants; and we fully believe that, becoming better known, and its benefits better appreciated, the various parishes of the City would unite and vie with each other in contributing to maintain a charity in which each has an interest, and whose benefits are for all who need them.

This is likely to be a Winter in which the demands upon us for the very poor will be larger than usual, and in which, without a special effort, the gifts to us will be less, and because of this, and in order that our benefactions may not be lessened through want of means to continue them, we respectfully suggest that you recommend the last Sunday of the current year as the day on which the claims and the needs of the Hospital may be presented to every parish in this City, and a collection be made on its behalf; and that you further recommend that this custom be continued in every year hereafter.

We accompany this to you with a copy of the last annual report of our Board of Managers, showing in detail the receipts, the expenses and the work of the institution during the past year, and will furnish the same report to each of your clergy in the City; while to yourself, or to any other, all further information upon these points will always be cheerfully afforded.

With sincere regard,
We remain, very respectfully,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, }
GEO. MACCULLOCH MILLER, } Committee.
HUGH N. CAMP, }

To the Right Reverend
HORATIO POTTER, D. D., &c.,
Bishop of New-York.

THE BISHOP'S LETTER TO THE CLERGY.

To the Clergy of the Diocese of New-York:

REVEREND AND DEAR BRETHREN: In place of all words of my own, I beg to commend to your serious attention and cordial sympathy the foregoing statement and suggestions. I heartily concur in the views of the committee, and I beg to adopt and recommend very earnestly their proposal to set apart some part of the last Sunday in the year, to be known as "Hospital Sunday," a day on which, if the Rector and Vestry approve, a collection shall this year, and in each succeeding year, be made for the benefit of St. Luke's Hospital, in this City; and may the God of all Grace move His people to be merciful, as He has been merciful to them.

"Blessed be the man that provideth for the sick and needy, the Lord shall deliver him in time of trouble."

God bless you, my dear brethren, and fill you with His grace and heavenly benediction.

Your affectionate friend and brother,
HORATIO POTTER,
Bishop of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1874.

TO THE LOVERS OF THE ART OF PAINTS of Murillo and Rafael.

There will be held for a few days an exhibition of a magnificent collection of original and authentic paints of the most celebrated and well-known artists, such as Ribera, (Españoleto,) Velasquez, Rembrandt, Espinosa, Rodil, and others from different schools. Admission free of charge. Place of Exhibition, Hotel Del Recreo, No. 11 West 11th st., New-York City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE TIMES OF SUNDAY, DEC. 27, WILL CONTAIN THE USUAL STORY, AND A NUMBER OF SPECIAL ARTICLES ON INTERESTING SUBJECTS.

CURRENT LITERATURE—Choice selections from the latest magazines, both foreign and domestic.

A carefully prepared review of the CITY AMUSEMENT RECORD of the week.

Interesting letters from THE TIMES' staff of HOME and FOREIGN correspondents.

MILITARY GOSSIP of interest to every member of the National Guard.

ALL THE CITY and suburban intelligence.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH, both foreign and domestic.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES IS THE MOST COMPLETE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED AND HAS A CIRCULATION SECOND TO NO PAPER IN THE METROPOLIS. IT IS, THEREFORE, THE MOST VALUABLE ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

☞ Advertisements will be received at the Publication Office until 9 o'clock on SATURDAY EVENING.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS
PRICE FIVE CENTS.

☞ *The Sunday edition of* THE NEW-YORK TIMES *is increasing in interest and value. In amount, variety, and quality of reading matter, it is unsurpassed.—Newburg Journal.*

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Dec. 26, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 11 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 5 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

DICK'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF 6,422 RECEIPTS and PROCESSES. PRICE, $5. Dick & Fitzgerald, PUBLISHERS, No. 18 Ann st.

CANCER CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE.—Dr. STEPHENSON, No. 23 University place. Office consultation free. Send for circulars.

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ST. NICHOLAS, SCRIBNER'S ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE FOR GIRLS AND BOYS, *postage paid for* 1875;

ST. NICHOLAS FOR 1874, ELEGANTLY BOUND IN RED AND GOLD, and

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, (or any other $4 monthly,) *postage paid for* 1875.

JOHN G. WHITTIER says: "ST. NICHOLAS *is the best child's periodical in the world.*"

In SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY for January is begun

THE FINEST SERIES OF ILLUSTRATED PAPERS

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A SERIAL STORY OF AMERICAN LIFE

Which will rank with the great works of the greatest living story writers. In its discussions of living issues, as well as in its purely literary and artistic features, SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY enjoys a proud pre-eminence.

Send 25 cents for specimen numbers of both magazines for 1874 and prospectus for 1875.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, $4 a year. }
ST. NICHOLAS, $3 a year. } The three on same order as above, $10.
BOUND VOL. ST. NICHOLAS, (1874) $4, a year. }

Sold by all booksellers at the above rates.

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"HOW TO GROW."—IF YOU WOULD GROW in strength, stature, vigor, and attain a symmetrical and handsome figure, read THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH, best of all health monthlies, at $2 a year.

If you would grow in intellect, memory, and in morals, including the human graces, and learn how to read men by their faces, take the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, first-class, at $3. Both sent a year, post paid, at $5, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

ST. NICHOLAS.
A SUPERB
CHRISTMAS GIFT.

POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, at 8 o'clock, at Republican Hall, in 33d st., east of 6th av. By order. JOEL W. MASON, First Vice President.
GEORGE W. LYON, }
JAMES R. DAVIES, } Secretaries.
The Executive Committee will meet at the same place at 7:30 P. M. JACOB M. PATTERSON, Jr., Chairman.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	16	Hides, No.	519
Beans, bbls	91	Hides, bdls	552
Cotton, bales	2,608	Leather, sides	5,702
Flour, bbls	10,374	Pea-nuts, bags	130
Meal, bbls	500	Resin, bbls	559
Wheat, bushels	14,000	Spirits Turp., bbls	6
Corn, bushels	91,883	Oil-cake, pkgs	79
Oats, bushels	5,800	Beef, pkgs	746
Rye, bushels	375	Pork, pkgs	1,615
Malt, bushels	2,325	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,518
Barley, bushels	3,000	Lard, tcs	1,445
Peas, bushels	300	Butter, pkgs	3,102
Seed, bags	257	Cheese, pkgs	1,012
Copper, bbls	33	Crude Turp., bbls	190
Copper, pigs	107	Sugar, bbls	347
Oat-meal, bbls	300	Syrup, bbls	20
Dried Fruit, pkgs	81	Starch, pkgs	2,600
Eggs, bbls	630	Stearine, pkgs	227
Flax, bales	208	Tallow, pkgs	247
Flax-seed, bags	237	Tobacco, hhds	24
Dressed Hogs, No.	273	Tobacco, pkgs	88
Grease, pkgs	76	Wool, bales	71
Hemp, bales	24	Whisky, bbls	497
Hops, bales	243		

BEES-WAX—Has been inactive since our last, with Yellow quoted at 30c.@31c. ℔ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A very moderate movement has been reported, since our last, in most kinds of stock, without any important alteration as to values. The auction sales have not been very satisfactory as to prices, though facilitating the closing out of supplies.

COAL—Business shows but little animation. Anthracite attracts most attention. Foreign is dull. Prices rule steady. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18, do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7 50; Scotch Gas, $8; American Gas, $7@$7 75; Cumberland Soft at $6 50@$6 75, and Anthracite at $4 75@$6 50 ℔ ton. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, at the next regular monthly auction sale, Wednesday, Dec. 30, will offer 30,000 tons Scranton Coal.

COCOA—Has been in limited request, with Maracaibo, prime to choice, quoted at 26c.@28c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil at 10c.@10½c.; and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fairly active demand and quoted stronger, holders generally claiming an advance. Sales have been made of 950 bags by the Merrimack, and 5,570 bags by the Brazilian, on private terms.... The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 38,473 bags, and at the outports 31,318 bags, with 42,300 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. Other kinds have been more actively sought after at full and buoyant prices. The recent movement in other than Rio and Santos (part previously reported) have been summed up thus: 859 mats Java, ex Talisman, 6,605 bags Maracaibo, ex sundry vessels, 2,707 bags Costa Rica, 1,334 bags Manila, 406 bags Savanilla, 281 bags Laguayra, 100 bags St. Domingo, sold in lots for consumption within our range. Stock of other than Rio and Santos, in first hands here, this morning, only 5,351 bags. Java, in invoices, quoted strong at 25c.@28½c.; Rio, ordinary to prime cargoes, 17c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19½c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@19½c.; Mocha, 29c.@30c., gold.

COTTON—Has been in limited request for early delivery, at unchanged quotations. The offerings have been mostly of low grade stock which has not been in favor with buyers, whether for shipment or for spinning purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 871 bales, (of which 420 bales were placed on last evening,) including 472 bales to shippers, 331 bales to spinners, and 68 bales to speculators. Of the sales 55 bales were to arrive. For forward delivery business was fairly active. The market opened firm and continued so throughout the day. Some disposition was manifested on the part of shorts to "cover" before the holidays, on the strength of which prices advanced about ⅛c. from closing figures last evening. Toward the close buyers have been pretty well supplied, the demand slackened, and prices receded about 1-16c., closing barely steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 32,000 bales, (of which 7,300 bales were on last evening, and 24,700 bales to-day,) with 7,900 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with December options closing at 14c.; January, 14 1-32c.@14 1-16c.; February, 14 17-32c.@14 9-16c.; March, 15 1-32c.@15 1-16c.; April, 15 15-32c.@15½c.; May, 15 13-16c.@15 27-32c.; June, 16 5-32c.@16 3-16c.; July, 16 13-32c.@16 7-16c.; August, 16⅝c. ℔ lb. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 23,394 bales, and thus far this week 141,835 bales, against 161,193 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 1,957,488 bales, against 1,733,279 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 59,940 bales; to the Continent, 10,164 bales. Stock in New-York, 149,643 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 788,321 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, Based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅝	11⅝	11¾	11¾
Good Ordinary	13	13	13¼	13¼
Low Middling	13¾	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛
Middling	14¼	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Good Middling	14¾	14⅞	15	15
Middling Fair	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Fair	15¾	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been quiet, but steady.

CORDAGE—Has been in slack demand at former nominal figures.

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYE-WOODS—A very slow movement has been noted in nearly all kinds of stock, with more or less irregularity as to values. Dye-woods are offered reservedly and are very firm in price, though quiet. San Domingo Logwood quoted at $23 50@$24, currency; Jamaica do., $22; Mexican Fustic, $33, gold; Lima Wood, $75, currency; Camwood, $177 50@$180, gold, ℔ ton.

FERTILIZERS—Have been in rather moderate request, within the previous range as to prices.

FRUIT—The demand has been somewhat brisker, with Raisins quoted firmer; sales, 1,000 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 85@$2 90; 1,500 bxs. loose Muscatel do. at $3 55@$3 70; 700 half bxs. Valencia at 10½c.; and 150 bbls. Currants at 6c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade in State and Western Flour has been confined within very narrow limits, having been almost wholly in small job lots at about previous prices. Desirable lines of shipping extras held with confidence, but not in much request. The sales since our last have been 8,900 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 75@$4 15; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 15@$4 65, chiefly at $4 25@$4 50; inferior to very choice Extra State at $4 85@$5 25, mainly at $5 10; very choice and fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $5 25@$5 75; poor to very choice Shipping Extra Western at $4 75@$5 25, mainly at $5 10@$5 20; poor to very choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 75@$5 25, mostly at $4 90@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $5 10@$5 75, chiefly at $5 35@$5 50; and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 2,150 bbls. shipping stock at quoted rates....Southern Flour quiet but unchanged in price; 700 bbls. sold, in lots....Rye Flour steady; 400 bbls. sold....Corn-meal moderately active and steady; sales equal to 850 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been less confidently dealt in, and has been quoted lower toward the close, the latest dealings indicating a decline of about 1c. a bushel, influenced by the more liberal offerings of stock and the scarcity and firmer range of ocean freights. Winter Wheat about steady, but in quite moderate request. Sales have been reported since our last of 95,000 bushels at $1 14@$1 14½ for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, closing at the lower rate; $1 11@$1 13½ for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat; $1 10@$1 12½ for ordinary to prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, closing at $1 11¼ for good average stock, afloat; $1 07@$1 10 for No. 3 Spring; $1 18@$1 25 (nominally) for poor to choice No. 1 Spring; $1 06@$1 23 for ungraded Spring, in lots; $1 30 for good Amber Western; $1 30 for fair ordinary White Michigan; $1 20@$1 26 for ordinary to very good Western....Corn has been moderately active, with prime old quoted rather stronger, and new, lower and irregular, the latter having been offered more urgently. The export inquiry has been checked by the want of freight room for prompt use. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 60,000 bushels, at 94c.@95c. for old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 94c. for good, in store, and 95½c.@96c. for good to prime do., afloat; 86c.@88½c. for new Mixed Western, mostly at 88c.@88½c. for prime, and 87c.@87½c. for fair to good; 87½c.@89c., mainly at 88½c., for new Yellow Western; 87c.@88½c. for new White do.; and 88½c. for new Yellow Southern....Rye, Barley, and Malt, very quiet, and nominally unchanged in price; 1,500 bushels two-rowed State Barley Malt sold at $1 40.... Oats have been more urgently sought after, and quoted a shade higher, with sales reported of 63,500 bushels at 67½c.@70c. for poor to strictly prime Mixed Western, from cars and afloat, chiefly at 70c. for prime Chicago, afloat; 69c. for Mixed Toledo, in store; 70c.@71½c. for White Western; 70c. for White State....Feed selling moderately, within the range of $22 50@$32 for poor to very choice, ℔ ton....Hay and Straw quiet, as a rule, at our quotations. Shipping grades of Bale Hay quoted at 55c.@60c. for fair to strictly prime; retailing qualities at 60c.@95c.; Clover, 50c.@60c. Rye Straw at 45c.@65c.; Oats at 45c.@55c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HARDWARE—Has been in very limited demand, with values ruling about steady.

HIDES—Quiet and unchanged; 600 Dry Texas sold on private terms.

HOPS—Have been quite firmly held, though not in much request at the moment. Receipts for the week 1,063 bales, and since Sept. 1, according to Mr. Wells, 32,731 bales, against 12,190 bales same time in 1873. Exports for the week 300 bales, and since Sept. 1, 12,014 bales. Quotations as in our last.

METALS—Trade has been very quiet in this line, since our last, with values in most instances essentially unaltered. Of Ingot Copper 150,000 lbs. Lake sold at 23¼c.@23½c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—New crop New-Orleans in demand at full rates; sales, 116 bbls., in lots, 62c.@66c. ℔ gallon. Foreign dull and nominal; stock in first hands, 2,253 hhds. Porto Rico, and 787 hhds. English Islands. Quotations as before.

NAVAL STORES—Very quiet; Resin steady; 100 bbls. No. 1 sold at $3; 100 bbls. Pale at $6 ℔ 280 lbs. ....Tar and Pitch nominal....Spirits Turpentine quoted easier, with merchantable at 36c.@36½c.; sales, 60 bbls. at 36c.

OILS—Have been generally inactive, with values quoted without important alteration. Linseed jobbing at 77c.@79c., and other kinds within the previous range.

PETROLEUM—Dull and weak....Crude, in bulk, quoted at 5½c....Refined, 11½c.@11⅝c. here, and 11⅜c. in Philadelphia....Refined, in cases, 16¾c.... City Naphtha, 10c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull for early delivery on the nominal basis of $19 50 for old Western Mess; $20 50 for new Western Mess, uninspected, and Prime Mess and Extra Prime at former figures. For forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 750 bbls., March option, sold at $20 25....Dressed Hogs steady at 8⅝c.@8⅞c. for City, and 8½c.@8⅝c. for Western, with a fair demand noted....Cut-meats firm but quiet; 20,000 Pickled Bellies, in bulk, sold at 10½c.@10¾c.; and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock at previous figures....Bacon, wanted; sales 130 bxs. City Long Clear, in lots, at 10¾c.; 250 bxs. Western do., at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; 50 bxs. Long Rib at 11c., with Short Clear quoted at 10¾c.@10⅞c., and Long and Short Clear at 10½c....Lard has been in less demand at lower prices, closing, however, rather more steadily. Sales for early delivery of 300 tcs. Western Steam at 13 7-16c.@13½c., closing at 13 7-16c.; 72 tcs. City at 13¼c.@13⅜c., and small lots of Refined within the range of 13⅞c.@14c. And forward delivery of Western Steam, 1,250 tcs. December option, at 13⅜c.@13½c., closing at 13⅜c.@13 7-16c.; 3,250 tcs. January at 13⅜c.@13½c., chiefly at 13 7-16c.; 2,000 tcs. February at 13 9-16c.@13⅝c.; 250 tcs. March at 13 11-16c., with six months' options, at 13⅜c.@13 7-16c....Beef quiet, but steady....Only the finer grades of Butter are in demand; prices are without change of moment. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 25c.@40c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 40c.@45c. for very choice to very fancy; 18c.@33c. for fair ordinary to fancy Western....Cheese has been quite moderately sought after for home use and shipment at steady rates. State Factory quoted at 13c.@16c. for fair to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15c.; Western, 6c.@15½c. ℔ lb....Eggs are quoted steady, with prime to choice fresh stock only wanted for prompt use. We quote the range from 26c.@32c. for ordinary to very choice; Limed stock quoted at 17c.@22c. ℔ dozen, the latter for choice.

SKINS—Deer rather quiet at former figures; receipts, 58 bales; sales 10,000 lbs. Central American, 7,500 lbs. Sguayra and Puerto Cabello, 5,500 lbs. Vera Cruz and Campeachy, and 3,000 lbs. Sisal on private terms....

Goat moderate, active, and firm; light stock most wanted. Receipts, 430 bales; sales 50 bales Mexican and 20 bales Curacoa on private terms.

SUGARS—Raw firm at 8c.@8¼c. for fair to good refining, on a fairly active inquiry; sales 700 hhds. good refining Cuba at 8⅛c.; 677 hhds. and 1,420 bxs. Centrifugal at 8¾c.@8⅞c....Refined in good demand, with Powdered quoted at 10⅝c., and other kinds as before.... The receipts of raw Sugars at this port since Dec. 1 have been 7,417 hhds., 10,342 bxs., and 57,878 bags, against sales (to this morning) of 17,704 hhds., 19,222 bxs., and 58,243 bags, leaving the stock in first hands 44,267 hhds., 55,011 bxs., and 28,817 bags, as against 54,544 hhds., 63,807 bxs., and 29,682 bags at the beginning of the month; and 42,798 hhds., 34,742 bxs., and 305,582 bags (and 1,699 hhds. Melado) on the 25th of December, 1873.

TALLOW—Firm, but quiet; 90,000 lbs. very good to prime at 8¾c.@8⅞c....Of Stearine 50 tcs. strictly prime sold at 15¼c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Active and buoyant in price; sales 1,500 half-chests Green, 1,800 half-chests Japan, and 14,200 half-chests Oolong, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been moderately active and quoted firm; sales 350 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 11c.@25c.; 150 cases 1873 Ohio Seed Leaf at 11c.; 50 cases 1873 Wisconsin at 9½c.; 61 cases 1872–73 Pennsylvania at 15c.; 100 cases Sundries at 10c.@50c., and 300 bales Havana at 85c.@$1 20 ℔ lb. Manufactured stock has been moderately inquired for and quoted thus: Black Work, common and medium, quoted at 21c.@23c.; good and fine, 25c.@27c.; Bright-Work, common and medium, 28c.@30c.; good and fine, 38c.@54c.; Negro-head, 38c.@40c. ℔ lb., in bond.

WHALEBONE—Held firmly at $1 15, gold, for Arctic, ℔ lb., but quiet; stock limited.

WHISKY—Lower, on a moderate business; 350 bbls. sold at $1 02¼@$1 02½, chiefly at $1 02¼ ℔ gallon.

WOOL—A very good demand has been noted for nearly all desirable grades of stock at firm and buoyant prices. The main call has been for supplies wanted by manufacturers. The offerings of stock have been much lighter. Sales have been reported, during the week, of equal to 315,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece, in lots, mostly within the range, at 45c.@58c., the latter for XXX, and up to 62c. for Picklock; 174,000 lbs. Unwashed, part at 35c.@36c.; 26,000 lbs. Scoured at 65c.@82½c.; 30,000 lbs. Combing and Combing Pulled at 55c.@65c.; 626 pks. and 20,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at 35c.@50c.; 2,000 lbs. Georgia at 41c.; 15,500 lbs. Oregon at 38½c.@43c.; 69 pks. and 238,000 lbs. Texas at 24c.@35c., with very choice held at 36c.; 246 bales and 154,000 lbs. California Spring at 29c.@35c.; 412 pks. and 191,000 lbs. California Fall at 18c.@27c.; 10,000 lbs. California Pulled at 45c.@47c.; 40,000 lbs. Australian and New-Zealand and 20,000 lbs. Mexican on private terms; 13,000 lbs. Cape at 35c.@36½c.; and 8,000 lbs. Mestiza Pulled at 70c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—In the way of berth freights the market ruled stronger, especially for Grain and Provision room, which was offered quite reservedly for early use, and was in good demand. In the chartering line there has been a fairly active inquiry noted for vessels for the Grain trade at firm rates, with a moderate call for tonnage suited to the Petroleum and general cargo business....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 250 bales Cotton at ¼d. ℔ lb., and by steam, 1,350 bxs. Bacon at 50s.; 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 60s. ℔ ton, and 150 bbls. Apples at 5s. ℔ bbl., with Grain room for early use quoted at 10½d.@11d., freely bid, and up to 12d. asked. Also, by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 800 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ℔ lb.; 100,000 bushels Grain at 11d. ℔ standard bushel; 1,500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 50 tons Leather at 75s.; 300 hhds. Molasses at 35s.; 400 pkgs. Tallow at 45s.; 750 pks. Bacon and Lard, and 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 50s. ℔ ton....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Grain, in bulk, at 9¾d. ℔ bushel; and by steam, 4,000 bbls. Flour on private terms, quoted at 2s. 10d.@3s. ℔ bbl.; also, a French ship, 525 tons net, hence, with about 600 tons Oil-cake, at 25s. ℔ ton, and about 3,000 bbls. do. at 3s. ℔ bbl....For Glasgow, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ℔ bbl.; and, by steam, 100 tons Provisions at 55s. ℔ ton....For Cardiff, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 10d., with option of Bristol at 11d. ℔ bushel. ....For Penarth Roads and orders, a Swedish brig, 180 tons, hence, with about 1,300 quarters Grain, at 7s. 3d. ℔ quarter....For the United Kingdom, a British bark, 600 tons, with Timber, from Pascagoula, reported at 40s....For the East coast of Ireland direct, an Italian bark, 491 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters Grain at 7s., with option of Penarth Roads....For Belfast, a British brig, 305 tons, with Flour, from Philadelphia, at 4s. ℔ bbl. ....For Cork and orders, a German bark, 426 tons, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 3d., with rates quoted here nominally at 7s. 3d.@7s. 6d., and at Baltimore, up to 7s. 6d. bid....For Antwerp, by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 400 bales Cotton at ⅜d. ℔ lb.; 35,000 bushels Grain at 11d. ℔ bushel; 3,500 tcs. Lard, and 500 bxs. Bacon at 40s.@50s. ℔ ton....For Rotterdam, by steam, 500 pkgs. Provisions, 150 bbls. Apples, and 250 bags Seed, on private terms....For Hamburg, by steam, 550 pkgs. Provisions, 150 bbls. Apples, 300 pkgs. Leather, and 100 pkgs. Tobacco, on private terms....For Cadiz or Seville, a British schooner, hence, with about 7,500 cases Petroleum at 25c....For the north side of Cuba, two schooners, with Lumber, from Pascagoula, reported at $6, with option of south side at $8....For the north side of Cuba and back to New-York, a British bark, 484 tons, at $5 for Sugar....For Sagua and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, reported on the basis of $5 for Sugar and $3 for Molasses....For Matanzas, a schooner, with Shooks and empty Hogsheads, from Philadelphia, reported at 20c. and $1 10. ....For a French island, an American brig, 350 tons, hence, on private terms....For Kingston, Jamaica, a schooner, about 325 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, reported at $775, gold....For Porto Rico and back to Philadelphia, a brig, reported on the basis of 40c. for Sugar....For Pernambuco, a British brig, 203 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Flour, on private terms....For Cienfuegos and back to Philadelphia, a schooner, reported at 40c. for Sugar....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at about $7 50....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, reported at $6.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 24, 1874.

Trade in live stock was small, and barely moderate as to sales. Beeves sold at 8½c.@13½c. ℔ lb., weights 4 cwt. to 8½ cwt., on 55 lbs. to 58 lbs. net. Milch Cows, Veals, and Grass Calves remained unsold. Sheep sold at 4½c.@7½c. ℔ lb.; Lambs at 6c.@8¼c. ℔ lb. Live Hogs sold on private terms; City dressed rather slow at 8⅝c.@8¾c. ℔ lb.; Western dressed, on light receipts, dull at 8½c.@8⅝c. ℔ lb.

SALES.

At Harsimus Cove—B. Westheimer sold for Lehman Bros., 66 Virginia Bulls, Dry Cows, and Oxen, at 9½c.@11½c. ℔ lb., weights 4 cwt. to 6½ cwt.; 15 good Ohio Steers, at 13c. ℔ lb., weight 8½ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for S. Bourne, 15 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@13c. ℔ lb., weights 7¼ cwt. to 8 cwt.; for L. Meyers & Co., 49 generally good Virginia Steers, at 11¾c.@12c. ℔ lb., with 16 head allowed $1 on ℔ head, weights 7 cwt. to 7¾ cwt. Martin Fuller & Co. sold for A. Sundheimer, 34 fair Virginia Steers, at 11¼c. ℔ lb., weights 6½ cwt. to 7½ cwt.; held on sale for selves, 252 Texan Steers. C. Khan held on sale for Brown & Khan, 36 Kentucky Steers. A. McFillin sold for self, 100 Cherokee Steers, at 8¾c. ℔ lb., weight 5 cwt. M. Goldschmidt held on sale for Strauss Bros., 31 Kentucky Steers. The herds shipped by Morris Waixels & Co. were disposed of as follows: M. Goldschmidt sold 47 fair Iowa Steers at 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb., weights 6¾ cwt. to 7½ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold 16 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. ℔ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; 47 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; held on sale 109 Cherokee Steers. M. Lauterbach sold 72 poor Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℔ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt. T. Samuels sold 36 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt., scant; 37 coarse Illinois Steers at 10¾c.@11½c. ℔ lb., weight 6¼ cwt., scant; held on sale 88 Cherokee Steers. W. C. Dudley sold 19 Texan Steers at 8½c. ℔ lb., weight 5 cwt.; 34 Cherokee Steers, corn fed, at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 35 common Missouri Steers at 10½c. ℔ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. J. N. Pidock sold 393 Sheep, weight 34,450 lbs., at 5¾ ℔ lb.; 359 Sheep, weight 33,430 lbs., at 6½c. ℔ lb.; 176 Sheep, weight 16,850 lbs., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 161 Sheep, weight 17,330 lbs., at 7c. ℔ lb.; held on sale two cars of Sheep; had due 6 cars of Sheep.

At Weehawken Yards—B. Westheimer sold for Ellenger & Co. 38 Virginia Cows, Heifers, Steers, and Oxen from 10½c.@11½c. ℔ lb., weight 4 cwt. to 6½ cwt.; these included 8 head of choice quality Steers, sold at 13c. ℔ lb., weight 12 cwt.; F. Samuels sold for Watson & Briggs 36 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c.@10½c. ℔ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—Judd & Buckingham sold 199 Sheep, weight 15,940 lbs., at 5¾c. ℔ lb.; 398 Sheep, weight 51,560 lbs., at $6 06¼ ℔ cwt.; 185 Sheep, weight 18,140 lbs., at 6⅞c. ℔ lb.; F. Lerch sold 191 Indiana Sheep, weight 17,180 lbs., at 5¾c. ℔ lb.; 216 Michigan Sheep, weight 18,890 lbs., at 6c. ℔ lb.; T. H. Reid sold 140 Ohio Hogs, weight 28,310 lbs., terms not obtained.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume and Elliott sold 556 Sheep, weight 52,840 lbs., terms not obtained. J. Kirby sold 7 Lambs, weight 440 lbs., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 45 Lambs, weight 3,580 lbs., at 8¼c. ℔ lb.; 3 Bucks, weight 460 lbs., at 4½c. ℔ lb.; 201 Sheep, weight 17,600 lbs., at 6½c. ℔ lb.; 89 Sheep, weight 8,700 lbs., at $6 30 ℔ cwt.; 48 Sheep, weight 4,660 lbs., at 6¼c. ℔ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals on this forenoon at Harsimus Cove, 1,132 head of Horned Cattle, 1,545 Sheep, 1,615 Hogs, 15 Horses.

Fresh arrivals on this forenoon at Fortieth Street Hog Yards, 2,960 Hogs, 1,131 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals on this forenoon at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market, 1,257 Sheep and Lambs.

BUFFALO, Dec. 24.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 28 cars reported to arrive, were 850 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,712 head, or 336 cars, against 332 cars for the same time last week. There was not sufficient trade to-day to establish a market. Buyers were absent on account of the holiday. Fresh arrivals were through consignments. The little stock unsold will be shipped East in first hands. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,400 head, against 11,600 head for the same time last week; no sales reported; the yards are bare of stock; there has been no Canada stock offering this week; the market closed firm at $4@$6 40 for Western Sheep. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,500 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 18,100 head, against 17,400 for the same time last week; the market was slow; about 1,200 head were disposed of; sales of Yorkers at $6 40@$6 85; Heavy Hogs at $6 85@$7 15.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500; good demand for shipping grades; quiet for others; common to choice shippers sold at $4 50@$5 95; extra, $6 25@$6 80; butchers', $2 50@$4 50; feeders, $2 75@$3 75. Live Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; market dull all around; prices weak and irregular, averaging lower; the range was from $6 to $7 10; few sold over $6 90 or under $6 50; closed dull and weak; shipments, 3,500. Sheep—Receipts, 2,600; market opened active, and closed steady and firm; sales at $3@$5 25.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,826; market opened with a fair demand, but closed dull; very best on sale to-day brought $5 37½@$7; first quality, $4 75@$5 75; medium or good fair quality, $3 50@$4 75; sales, 1,279. Hogs—Receipts, 3,708; supply and demand light at $9@$9 75. Sheep—Receipts, 761; market dull at $4 50@$5 50 for light; a few extra at $6 25.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 24—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 106¾; Erie Railway Shares, 24½@24¾.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £274,000. The increase of bullion in the Bank of England for the week is £187,000. The proportion of bank reserve to liability, which last week was 45½ ℔ cent., is now 44⅛ ℔ cent.

PARIS, Dec. 24—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 1,179,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 61f. 62½c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales since the last weekly report have been 50,000 bales, of which 6,000 bales were taken for export and 2,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 541,000 bales, including 162,000 bales American. The receipts have been 58,000 bales, including 38,000 bales American. Actual export, 5,000 bales. The stock afloat is 504,000 bales, including 401,000 bales American. Cotton to arrive, 1-16d. dearer. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7 7-16d. The Cotton market to-day is steadier; Middling Uplands, 7⅛d.@7⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅝d. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 69s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Lard, 63s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Pork, 84s. ℔ bbl. for New Mess.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7⅜d.; do. do., shipped January and February, at 7 7-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 7⅜d. Of the sales to-day 5,400 bales were American. The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is steady.

LONDON, Dec. 24. Refined Petroleum, 9⅝d.@10d. ℔ gallon.

5 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 47s. 9d.@48s. ℔ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 9⅝d. ℔ gallon.

Evening—Hops, £10@£11 ℔ cwt. for American.

HAVANA, Dec. 24.—Sugar nominal; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 36,000 bxs. and 3,000 hhds. Receipts this week so far, 3,100 bxs. and 744 hhds. Exported during the week, 9,700 bxs. and 225 hhds, including 8,400 bxs. and all the hhds. to the United States. Molasses nominal. Flour, $25 50@$26 ℔ bbl. Lard in kegs, $43@$43 50 ℔ quintal; in tierces, $46@$47. Potatoes, $8 75@$9 ℔ bbl. Onions, $7 50@$8 ℔ bbl. Naval Stores in fair demand. Coal-oil, 7 reals ℔ gallon. Lumber—White Pine, $62@$65 ℔ M. Shooks—Box, 10½@11 reals. Freights quiet. Spanish Gold, 216@217; American, 221@222. Exchange nominal; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 94@95 premium; short sight, 96@98 premium; 60 days gold, 113@115 premium; short sight, 117@118 premium; on London, 140@142 premium; on Paris, 114@116 premium.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Flour unchanged. Wheat in fair demand, but lower; No. 1 Spring, 92¼c.; No. 2 do., 88¾c. spot, 89⅛c. January; 90¼c. February; No. 3 Spring, 84c.@84¼c.; Rejected, 78c.@78½c. Corn—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2 Mixed, 79c.@79½c. spot; 79½c. bid December; new No. 2 Mixed, 64¾c. spot; 65c. bid January; 65½c.@65⅝c. February; 71¼c. bid May; new Rejected, 61½c. Oats—Demand light; holders firm at 53½c. spot; 52⅝c. January. Rye—Demand light; holders firm; No. 2 at 98c.@99c. fresh, spot; 97c. regular. Barley quiet and weak; No. 2 Spring, $1 24 January; $1 25 February. Pork dull and declining; $18 50, spot; $18 50@$18 75, January; $18 85@$18 87½, February; $19 15@$19 20, March. Lard in fair demand, but at lower rates; $12 90@$12 95, spot; $13, January; $13 17½, February. Bulk Meats in fair demand, but at lower rates; Shoulders, 6¼c.@6⅜c.; Short Rib Middles, 9¼c.; Short Clear Middles, 9⅞c., all loose, spot. Whisky active and higher at 97½c. On call of the Board this afternoon Wheat closed firmer at 89¼c.@89⅜c., January; 90½c.@90⅝c., February. Corn unchanged. Oats, 53¼c., December. The Board of Directors have fixed the intrinsic value of No. 2 Corn at 70c. as the basis for calling margins. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 50,000 bushels; Corn, 72,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 14,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 24.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—4,600 bbls. Flour, 16,400 bushels Wheat, 20,800 bushels Corn, 9,800 bushels Oats, 800 bushels Barley, 400 bushels Rye. Exports—17,500 bushels Wheat, 16,400 bushels Corn, 9,100 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Barley, 400 bushels Rye. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $5 25@$5 75; Bakers', $5 75@$6 25; Amber, $5 75@$6 25; White, $6@$7. Wheat advanced; sales, Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 15; held at $1 15@$1 17; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 06@$1 07; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 01@$1 02; Red Winter, $1 14@$1 16; White Winter, $1 24@$1 26. Corn quiet; sales, New, on track, at 80c.; Old No. 2 Western, 85c. Oats dull; No. 2 Western held at 56c.@57c. Rye nominal at 96c. Barley steady; Canada, $1 45@$1 50; Western, $1 34@$1 35; two-rowed State, $1 30@$1 35. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 45@$1 50; Western, $1 40@$1 50. Dressed Hogs, 8½c.@9c. Provisions unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and declining; No. 2 Red, $1 05¾@$1 07, the latter being the outside price; No. 2 Spring Soft, 90c. Corn dull and declining; New, 66c.@67c., closing at inside price; No. 2 Mixed, 68½c.@69c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 56½c.@57½c. Rye unchanged. Barley unchanged and little doing. Whisky steady at 98c. Provisions entirely nominal; the only sale of any article was a small lot of Lard at 13c. for February. Live Hogs active and firm; Yorkers, $5 75@$6 25; Packers, $6 25@$7. Cattle firm for good grades; good to choice native Steers, $4 50@$6 25; common to fair butchers', $1 75@$3 75; common to prime Texan, $2@$3 75. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 33,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels; Barley, 13,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Hogs, 2,600; Cattle, 1,000 head.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 24.—Flour quiet and entirely nominal. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, 93c.; No. 2 do., 89c.; January, 89⅜c.; February, 90⅛c. Oats easier and quiet; No. 2, 51½c., in store. Corn declining and in moderate demand; No. 2 Mixed, 65c., in store. Rye quiet and steady; No. 1, in store, $1 20. Barley very weak and lower; No. 1 Spring, in store, $1 29; No. 2 do., in store, $1 13. Provisions unsettled. Pork nominal at $18 55@$18 75; February, $18 87½@$19; Prime Mess, $16; Extra Prime, $13 25. Sweet-pickled Hams, 10½c.@11¼c., according to size and quality. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6½c.; loose boxed Middles, 9¾c.@10½c. Lard—Prime Kettle held at 13¾c.; Steam-rendered, 13c. Receipts—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 38,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,300 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—Flour dull; Superfine, $3 75@$4; Pennsylvania Extra Family, $5 50@$6 25; high grades, $7@$7 50. Wheat quiet and steady; Red, $1 20@$1 23; Amber, $1 25; White, $1 30@$1 40. Rye dull at $1. Corn dull; Yellow, 80c.@85c.; Western Mixed, 83c.@86c. Oats quiet and steady; White, 65c.@66c.; Mixed, 63½c.@65c. Provisions nominally unchanged. Pork—Mess, $20@$20 50. Petroleum steady; Refined, 11½c.; Crude, 8¾c., in bulk, 5½c. Lard steady. Whisky dull at $1 01. Butter steady; New-York and Bradford County Choice, 41c.@42; Western Prime, 33c.@34c.; choice Western Rolls, 30c.@32c. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Eggs quiet; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 30c.; Western, 29c.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.—Cotton quiet and a shade firmer; Low Middling, 13⅝c.@13¾c. Flour dull, heavy, and unchanged. Wheat quiet, steady, and unchanged. Corn—White Southern, 78c.@92c.; Yellow Southern, 80c.@82c.; Mixed Western, 85c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye dull and unchanged. Hay unchanged. Provisions dull and entirely nominal. Mess Pork nominal. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@10c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¼c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.@12c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13c.@14c. Lard, 13¾c.@14½c. Butter—Western dull and unchanged. Petroleum unsettled; held at 5¼c.@5⅜c. Coffee quiet, but firm and unchanged. Whisky nominal at $1 01@$1 02.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Dec. 24.—Flour—Low grades scarce and in demand; high grades scarce and dull; Double Extra, $5 12½; Treble do., $5 25@$5 75; Choice do., $6@$8 50. Corn quiet; Mixed, 90c.; Yellow, 94c.; White, 95c. Oats lower at 72½c. Bran unchanged. Hay dull; Prime, $25. Pork nominally $19 50. Dry-salted Meats scarce and firm; Shoulders, 7½c.@7¾c.; clear Rib Sides, 10c.@10⅜c.; clear Sides, 10½c. Bacon unchanged. Lard unchanged. Sugar firm at yesterday's prices. Molasses firmer; prime to strictly prime, 57c.@62c. Whisky—Ordinary Western, $1 02. Coffee unchanged. Corn-meal dull and lower at $3 80.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; Red, $1; Amber, $1 05; White, $1 10. Corn firm and in fair demand; White, 70c.; Mixed, 68c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye firm and in fair demand at $1 15. Pork firm and in fair demand at $20. Bacon firm and in fair demand. Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Sides—none in the market. Hams, Sugar-cured, 14½c. Bulk meats in fair demand; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10⅛c. Lard, 14½c.@15¼c. Whiskey, 98c.

TOLEDO, Dec. 24.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; Amber Michigan, cash and December, $1 10½; January, $1 11; No. 1 Red, $1 12; No. 2 do., $1 10; Corn dull and declining; High Mixed, 70⅝c.; May, 76c.; Low Mixed, 70c. Oats dull and declining; No. 2, 56c.; Michigan, 56¼c.; White, 58¼c. Clover-seed, $5 65; Mammoth, $6. Dressed Hogs, $7 75@$8 25. Receipts—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000.

OSWEGO, Dec. 24.—Flour dull and unchanged; sales, 80 bbls. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 22; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 36; Extra do., $1 40. Corn steady at 92c. for new White Mixed. Barley quiet; Canada held at $1 49@$1 50. Corn-meal, $38 for bolted; $37 for unbolted. Mill-feed—Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuff, $25; Middlings, $28. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 38c.; to Albany, 34c.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 24.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; Red, $1 08@$1 10. Corn dull at 69c.@70c. Oats firmer at 59c.@62c. Rye dull at $1 10. Barley steady. Butter steady. Pork firm and in fair demand at $19, spot; $19 50, March. Lard dull; Steam Rendered, 12⅞c.@13c., latter asked; Kettle, 14c. Bulk-meats unchanged. Bacon nominal. Greenmeats quiet; Shoulders, $6 25@$6 30. Whisky active at 96c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—The stocks of Breadstuffs here to-day, as made up for the *Commercial List*, are as follows: Flour, 119,200 bbls., against 92,000 bbls. last year. Wheat, 225,860 bushels, against 184,300 bushels last year. Corn, 225,860 bushels, against 127,550 bushels last year. Oats, 222,800 bushels, against 191,000 last year.

DETROIT, Dec. 24.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and drooping at 54¾c.@56½c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 24.—Wheat without movement. Corn—86c.@88c. for Western Mixed; $1 for round Yellow. Barley steady; sales two cars six-rowed Nebraska at $1 35. Oats very quiet and dull at 62c.@65c. for the range. Rye dull at 85c.@87c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 24.—Flour steady at $3 75@$6. Wheat unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats, 55c.@57c. Rye, 88c.@90c. Barley unchanged. Bulk Meats not quoted. Bacon—None in market. Hogs, $6@$6 65; receipts, 2,800.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 24.—Live Hogs firm; receipts, 2,400; sales of Common at $6@$6 40; Medium to Fair, $6 50@$6 75; good packing and Butchers', $6 85@$7; Extra, $7 10; bulk of sales being at $6 85@$7 10. Pens well cleared at close.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 24.—At the Brokers' Board March Pork was offered at $19 50; $19 bid. Bacon—Clear Sides, packed, 11⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; no bid.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 24.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 34c. Resin quiet; $1 80 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 40 for Hard; $2 40 for Yellow Dip; $2 40 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 65.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 24.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13⅞c.@14c.; Low Middling, 13½c.; Good Ordinary, 12½c.@12¾c.; net receipts, 3,310 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,392 bales; to the Channel, 3,490 bales; coastwise, 1,770 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 63,358 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 24.—Cotton weak and irregular; Middling, 13⅞c.; Low Middling, 13⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅞c.; net receipts, 1,895 bales; gross, 1,938 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,335 bales; coastwise, 1,839 bales; sales, 1,078 bales; stock, 83,693 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 24.—Cotton active and firmer; Middling, 14⅛c.; Low Middling, 13⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅝c.; net receipts, 8,353 bales; gross, 9,776 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,642 bales; coastwise, 306 bales; sales, 6,500 bales; stock, 229,808 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 24.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 3,436 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,530 bales; to France, 1,507 bales; coastwise, 1,339 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; stock, 69,307 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 24.—Cotton firm; asking higher; Middling, 13⅞c.; net receipts, 3,826 bales; exports to France, 1,781 bales; coastwise, 1,040 bales; sales, 1,629 bales; stock, 105,708 bales.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

The following decisions in Admiralty were given by Judge Woodruff yesterday:

Andrew G. Hutchinson against the Hunter and the Northfield. Decree ordered, condemning the steam-tug Hunter, and dismissing the libel as to the Northfield, with cost to the appellees.

Winson and others against the steam-ship Rebecca Clyde and her cargo. Decree for the libelant.

Cornell against the schooner Margaretta. Decree for the libelant.

Mott against the steam-boat Mount Washington. Decree affirming the judgment of the court below.

Markey against the Blanche Page. Decree for libelant, with costs of appeal.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Clark vs. Griswold; judgment for plaintiff. See opinion.

Congregation Sharay Tefila vs. the Mayor, &c.; judgment for plaintiff. See opinion.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Welledick vs. Welledick; motion granted. Memorandum.

Foote, Jr. et al. vs. Fill; reference ordered.

Leonard vs. Carlton; granted.

Whitney vs. Whitney; granted. Question of amount of counsel fee, and alimony must be fixed by reference; reference ordered.

Thurber vs. Frost; motion denied. Memorandum.

Mott vs. Van Amburgh; motion granted on payment of costs of inquest, judgment to stand as security.

The N. Y., Utica and O. R. R. Co. vs. Guest; granted.

Goldberg vs. Utley; motion granted.

Spooner et al. vs. Aronson; denied with costs.

McLaren et al. vs. Overbaugh; motion denied.

Loder vs. N. Y., U. and O. R. R. Co.; resettled.

Matter of Ball et al.; motion granted; memorandum.

Netter vs. Sprantz; granted.

Daniel vs. Cahen; "I think the motion must be granted."

Thurber vs. Trenor; motion denied.

Barnhager vs. Bloom; denied; memorandum.

Crowell vs. Guion; motion denied.

Rourke vs. Finnegan; there is a decided conflict in this motion; reference ordered.

Mears vs. Myers; granted.

Avery vs. Willson; motion denied.

Smith vs. Simpson; motion granted.

Martine vs. Lowenstein; memorandum.

Smith vs. Avery; motion denied; memorandum.

Inslee vs. Hampton; motion granted.

Donaldson vs. Aronson; denied with costs; memorandum.

Searle vs. Searle; reference ordered.

Clark vs. Burbank; motion granted.

Miller vs. Bannigan et al.; denied as to the Receiver, granted as to the defendant Senior.

Chauncey vs. Fairchild; motion denied as to Lynch, granted as to the defendant by default; memorandum.

Vanderwater vs. Brady; granted.

Close vs. Scanlon; denied.

Clark vs. Langley; motion denied.

Miller vs. McClave; granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Goldberg vs. Dougherty; the demurrer must be overruled under the opinion of Judge Rapallo in Morgan vs. Skidmore, defendant to have leave to answer on payment of costs.

Dewey vs. Dewey; motion for precept for non-payment of alimony to time of demand granted.

Hinckley vs. Kreitz; the plaintiff will hand to the court the printed case in Court of Appeals and opinion of Court of Appeals.

In the matter of the petition of Stephen S. Beekman for an order that two certain mortgages be discharged of record. Order should provide for notice to be sent to all parties named in petition in interest with mortgage, through Post Office, in addresses to them at their last place of residence, in petition should show they are not known.

Buchau vs. Scheibel, Executrix, &c.; motion to strike costs from judgment granted.

By Judge Speir.

Weston et al. vs. Ketcham et al.; case and exceptions filed *nunc pro tunc*, as of Aug. 10, 1874, in pursuance and to the order of this court dated Dec. 19, 1874.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

121.—*Watson, Assignee, vs. Taylor.*—Certificate of division from the Circuit Court for the Western Division of Pennsylvania.—Taylor, a Pittsburg dry goods merchant, gave his note, being at the time solvent. Subsequently, the holder, learning that there was danger of insolvency, entered judgment by confession on the note, by virtue of a power of attorney for that purpose given him by Taylor when the note was passed. There is no pretense of fraud, and the question is whether the lien obtained by entering judgment on this note, and issuing and levying execution (in another county) is a void preference under the Bankrupt act. It is also a question whether the distribution of the proceeds of the Sheriff's sale made in accordance with the State law by a court of general jurisdiction is conclusive in this action. Cause submitted on the printed points by Golden, Kerr, and Guthrie for Taylor, the assignee filing no brief.

No. 118.—*Tremaine et al. vs. Hitchcock* and No. 119.—A cross appeal: Appeals from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York. This was a bill to restrain the infringement of a patent for a "tremolo attachment" to musical instruments. The defense was a general denial, but the decision was that there had been an infringement, and the decree was for the plaintiffs. From this decree both parties appeal—the defendant from the entire decree, and the plaintiffs from so much of it as overruled their objections to the master's report in reference to the measure of damages. It is here insisted that the "tremolo attachment" was in use more than ten years before the alleged invention, by devices precisely similar; and that the court erred in finding that the patent on which the bill was founded had been surrendered by the plaintiffs before they brought their action, and allowing them to recover for an infringement of a subsequent patent.

Frederick H. Betts for plaintiffs and appellees; B. F. Valentine for defendants and appellants.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY'S FESTIVAL.

From the Boston Advertiser, Dec. 23.

The annual dinner of the New-England Society of New-York is always one of the pleasantest festivals of the year, and the one last evening was no exception to the rule. But, good as it may have been, what came after was better, it the speeches of the President of the society, Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, and of Senator RoscoeConkling are fair samples of the talk by which the company was entertained to the end; and having regard to the suggestiveness of the toasts and the known ability of the gentlemen who responded, we may assume such to be the case. New-Englanders who remain at home, keeping well within the circle of the influences that emanate from Plymouth Rock, cannot but regard these festivals with interest.

Probably we are not disposed to underestimate the molding character of our institutions as shown in the character of communities where New-England men have established themselves; and so far forth as these influences tend to reproduce themselves we feel a pardonable pride, and a fair degree of confidence that things are going well. It is gratifying, too, that the sons of New-England who have wandered do not lose their reverence for the ideas of right and duty, which were exhibited in their stern phases by our common ancestry, and recognize the propriety of meeting together on Forefathers' Day "or thereabouts," to renew their mutual assurances of faithfulness to the principles they hold as a heritage.

As our circumstances are different in this year of grace 1874 from those which encompassed the Pilgrims in 1620, so are our duties different in kind, and in the various sections of the country where the descendants of the Pilgrims are settled there is wide variety of opportunity and obligation. Nevertheless, all these diverse duties have a common bond by which the Mayflower's company are linked in sympathy with every true heir of their fame, the bond of sincere fidelity to highest convictions of right, in whatever circumstances and at whatever sacrifice. It is this principle, deeply implanted and steadfastly abided by, that will effect the salvation of personal character and national life in spite of all the seductions of unexampled prosperity. Mr. Bailey revealed one application of it to our present affairs in his significant reference to the deceitful currency now in use, and his repudiation of the false New-Englander who proclaims that the East should yield what is right to placate the favor of mistaken but powerful sections.

Other applications will suggest themselves easily. Even in these times, we, if worthy descendants of the ancestors we honor, have to "launch our May-flower" to endure the inhospitable climates, and to encounter "savage foes." Now, not less than in the former time, there is need of the guiding faith, the unflinching courage, the fortitude, and the all-conquering resolution that characterized the founders of our State, not indeed to establish, but to secure and extend the dominion of liberty, intelligence, and virtue.

A HORSE THAT THINKS.

The Newburg *Journal* relates the following: "A gentleman living in the suburbs has a young colt, which he values highly, not only on account of his possessing pure blood and a great degree of speed, but for his intelligence. In common with the other stock in the stable, he is fed his hay from a crib on the side of the building. It had been noticed that, while all the other animals left a small quantity of fine hay and hay-seed in the further end of the crib, which could not be reached, the bars only permitting them to get their noses in a short distance, this horse always had his eaten clean. On being watched it was discovered that the colt would catch up the slack of his rope halter in his teeth, so that it formed a loop, and thrusting it between the bars, he was able to push it to the back part of the crib, and, by drawing it out again, to drag with it, where he could reach it, the part of the feed referred to. Thus it was the crib was always clean. The way he handles the rope is said to be skillful and sagacious in the extreme."

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

A man who gave his name as James R. M. Smith was committed in $1,000 bail by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with embezzlement. He was employed in the firm of Charles H. Fisher & Co., and was intrusted with the collecting of their bills. On Wednesday they gave him a bill of $20 on the firm of F. & S. Goodwin, and after collecting it he went on "a spree," instead of turning the money received in to his employers.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Dec. 24, S. A. Steele sold, by order of the Supreme Court, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, the four-story and basement brown-stone house and lot 20.5 by 70, situate on the south-west corner of Lexington avenue and Sixty-sixth street, to Thomas Kenworthy, for $5,000 over mortgage and interest of $12,450—total, $17,450.

Jere. Johnson, Jr., adjourned to Jan. 5 the foreclosure sale of lots on One Hundred and Thirty-first street, near Fifth avenue, and on One Hundred and Thirty-first and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets, between Twelfth avenue and Grand Boulevard, and on the Boulevard, near One Hundred and Thirty-first street. Also withdrew from sale the thirty-four lots of land located in the City of Brooklyn, and bounded by Middle street (now Prospect street) and Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

PRIVATE SALE.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine street, sold by private contract, for J. W. Gillies, the four lots, 102 by 93, on the south-east corner of Grand Boulevard and Eighty-second street, for $45,000, that sum being $20,000 less than the same property was sold for about two and a half years ago.

EXCHANGE CLOSED TO-DAY.

To-day being Christmas day, and a legal holiday, the Exchange will be closed.

EXCHANGE SALES, MONDAY, DEC. 21.

NEW-YORK.

By Samuel A. Steele.

1 four-story brown-stone house and lot, 20.5x70, on s. w. corner of Lexington av. and 66th st. $17,450

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Dec. 23.

17th st., n. s., 238 ft. e. of 2d av., 19x106; Morris Reno to Friedericke Kaufman	$10,000
44th st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 3d av., 50x100.5; Daniel Hennessy to William F. Shirley	15,000
58th st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of 5th av., 20x100.5; foreclosure, C. A. Runkle to J. R. Smith	32,900
120th st., s. s., 255.5 ft. e. of 2d av., 19.1x100.11; George C. Carry to John B. Hutchinson	nom.
121st st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., 75x100.10; John E. Hubbell to Townsend Wandell	nom.
121st st., s. s., same property; Pauline, wife of E. Von Schoening, to T. Wandell	2,924
Avenue C., e. s., 29 ft. s. of 13th st., 25x82.3; V. Heimberger to H. Schumacher	11,000
Same property; H. Schumacher to Caroline, wife of V. Heimberger	11,000
Railroad av., adjoining Bathgate land, 25x150, Morrisania; Martha E. Piper to Louisa L. Calloway, widow	2,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

Lumber st., No. 38 on old map, now new Church st., about 25.4x94.4; David M. Smith to Albert Slauson	$4,300

LEASES RECORDED.

Elizabeth st., w. s., 208.8 ft. s. of Spring st., 25x93.8, 20 5-12 years, per year; Harriette F. Strong to John Behemer	$720
3d av., e. s., 92 ft. n. of 9th st., 23x70, 21 years, per year; Hamilton Fish to John P. Ackerman	275
5th av., Nos. 539, 541, 543, second floor, 4½ years; ½ year, per year, $1,500; 1 year, per year, $2,000; 3 2-6 years, per year	2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—FOUR ELIGIBLE lots in the lower part of Twelfth Ward; streets curbed, guttered, and sewered; lightly encumbered; would take a medium-sized house in a good neighborhood (below 34th st. preferred) in exchange. Address EXCHANGE, Station D., New-York.

TWO PRIVATE HOUSES MUST BE SOLD.—Four-story on 21st st.; three story on 33d st.; will be sold at panic prices for cash if sold at once. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 1,036 3d av.

FIFTH AV.—NOS. 5, 42, 469, 614, 675, 746, 781, and 959, on Central Park, with stable; some decided bargains. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st., and No. 31 East 17th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A FARM WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR A beautiful villa, with all modern improvements; fine water views, and 25 acres of land, located twenty miles from Grand Central Depot; price, $50,000. JACOB SHARPE, No. 149 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

TO LET.—NO. 620 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO Crosby st.; entire building; eight floors; $12,000 a year. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LOFTS ON BROADWAY.—FIRST, SECOND, third, fourth, and fifth lofts to let from Jan. 1, 1875; 50x200 feet; between Howard and Grand sts. Apply to EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 4 Broad st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the Office, No. 11 Wall st., on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the holders of the outstanding minority of the Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Second Mortgage Bonds that they are required to forward their powers of attorney, to foreclose said mortgage, &c., to the undersigned on or before Jan. 2, 1875. THOMAS DENNY, JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM, JOHN P. ADRIANCE, Attorneys for majority of Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Second Mortgage Bond-holders. Address THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall st., or ADRIAN VAN SINDEREN, No. 54 Wall st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., No. 51 WALL ST., CORNER WILLIAM, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1874.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement; persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, Tuesday, 12th January, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the Board. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS institution for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1875. Poll open from 2 to 3 o'clock. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

$50,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM ON New-York City property; also smaller sums to suit applicant. Only principals with good applications need apply. J. C. CLINTON, No. 40 East 18th st.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12 next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. E. WILSON, Cashier.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, Northern Pacific, and other defaulted railroad bonds bought by the old established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York. Railroad securities our specialty 23 years.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors and for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. P. E. LATHROP, Assistant Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of this bank, No. 33 Nassau st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO. BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL ST., Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company, who were not at the meeting of bondholders held Dec. 15, 1874, are requested to call at the office of HATCH & FOOTE, No. 12 Wall st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

GROCERS' BANK, Dec. 23, 1874.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS WILL BE HELD at the banking-house on Jan. 12, 1875, from 12 M. to 1 P. M. B. E. WATSON, Cashier.

GAS, CITY RAILROAD, TRUST COMPANIES, BANK STOCKS, Insurance Scrip and Stock. If you wish to buy or sell apply to SAMUEL M. SMITH, No. 71 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS, 16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, RAILROAD BONDS, and other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, for sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 23 years.

N. Y. 7s, due in 1890, Brooklyn 7s, due in 1915, *Jersey City 7s, due in 1913,* *Jersey City 7s, due in 1894,* And other first-class Municipal Bonds, for sale by Daniel A. Moran, NO. 40 WALL ST.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 21 Broad st., New-York, Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers, PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA. DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY AND GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE STOCKS bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, held Dec. 3, 1874, a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this company was declared, from the earnings of the past six months, payable Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer-books will be closed on the 20th inst. and reopened Jan. 3, 1875. J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due Jan. 1, 1875, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York City, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 15, 1874. JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State; A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State; JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General; Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD. PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY WILL pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., on and after the 15th January, to stockholders of record on the 25th inst., from which date to the day of payment the transfer book will remain closed. New-York stock will be paid at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, for a period of sixty days. MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 1, 1874.

COUPONS OF THE CONSOLIDATION BONDS OF the State of South Carolina due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the National Park Bank, New-York, and at the Treasury, Columbia, S. C. Coupons due July 1, 1874, on Consolidation Bonds that may be issued in exchange for Fundable Bonds, will also be paid at any time on presentation at the above-mentioned places. F. L. CARDOZA, Treasurer South Carolina.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of January next, after which, and until the 5th day of February, the transfer books will be closed. L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED the usual quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent., payable on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Thursday the 31st inst. to Saturday, the 23d proximo. SAMUEL KNOX, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after the 2d of January, 1875. Transfer book closed until day of payment. WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS, No. 52 WALL ST.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1875, on First Mortgage Bonds Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company will be paid in gold by National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st., on and after that date. JACOB S. WETMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 19th inst., and remain closed until Jan. 4, 1875. H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, will be paid to stockholders on and after the 2d of January next, until which time the transfer book will remain closed. G. M. HARD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO, & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1874.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1875, at our office as above. The transfer books will be closed Jan. 4, at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 16. THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate Mortgage Bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1875, at the office of the company, No. 52 William st. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer-book will be closed from the 21st inst. until the 2d proximo. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per cent., payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will be closed from this date until Jan. 11. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1875, on First Mortgage Gold Bonds, will be paid at National City Bank. W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE JANUARY COUPON OF THE TEN (10) per cent. (5) five year first mortgage loan of the Cincinnati, Rockport and South-western Railway of Indiana will be paid by SMITH & HANNAMAN, of Indianapolis, Financial Agents of the company, at the New-York National Exchange Bank on and after Jan. 1.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.

CAPITAL........$300,000 | SURPLUS........$325,000

WASHINGTON A. HALL, President.

HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

The usual semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1875. NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1874.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after 2d January, 1875. The Transfer Books will be closed from 24th inst., P. M., to 2d prox. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

JOHN W. LEA et al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretense that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a 'trade mark.' Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade-mark, which competing dealers cannot fraudulently invade. The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

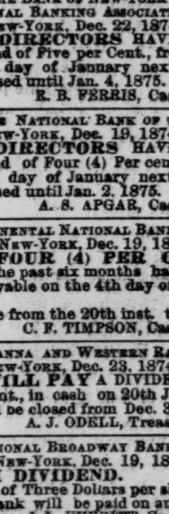
The Concluding Words of the Judges' Decision are:

"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire Sauce' on the bills, labels, and wrappers of the defendant."

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."



Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW-YORK.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 9 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, the Western Pacific Railroad Company, and the California and Oregon Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid in gold at the office of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau st. Holders presenting ten or more coupons will leave them for examination, in which case a receipt will be given and payment made on the following day. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. from the net earnings, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 4, 1875. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. has this day been declared, free from tax, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will be closed from this day until the morning of Jan. 5, 1875. ED. SKILLIN, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 4, 1875. R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per cent., payable on and after the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 2, 1875. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. from the earnings of the past six months has been declared, (free of tax,) payable on the 4th day of January next. Transfer-books will close from the 20th inst. till the 5th prox. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY A DIVIDEND OF Two and a Half per Cent., in cash on 20th January prox. Transfer books will be closed from Dec. 31 until morning of Jan. 21. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1874.

FIFTIETH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share of the capital stock of this bank will be paid on and after the 2d January ensuing. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 7, 1875. ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent. is this day declared, payable 2d January prox. JAMES YERRANCE, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK.

The usual Quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent. will be paid on and after Jan. 2 proximo. A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid on and after Jan. 2, 1875. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FREE OF tax, has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

COUPONS OF CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY, due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid in Gold, on and after Jan. 2, at the agency of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad Company. D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared payable Jan. 2, 1875, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. JOHN L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., BOSTON, Dec. 19, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, DUE Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York. JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

GROCERS' BANK, Dec. 23, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1875. By order of the Board. B. E. WATSON, Cashier.

COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1875, of the Registered and Funding Bonds of the State of Tennessee will be paid on and after that date by the Fourth National Bank of New-York. JOHN C. BURCH, Comptroller.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 4, 1875. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a dividend from the earnings of the last six months of Three and a Half per Cent., free of taxes, payable Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 4. THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this bank have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 25, 1874.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1875, ON THE bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York. V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

ELIZABETH CITY BONDS AND COUPONS falling due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid on presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on and after Dec. 31 inst. HENRY AITKEN, Controller.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL SECURED FOR MERCHANTS, MANUfacturers, &c.—Undersigned have applications from numerous persons who desire to invest capital. ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Financial Agents, No. 12 Wall st.

STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES OR STORE wanted in exchange for a fine four-story brown-stone house in 26th st., near 8th av. Address OWNER, No. 220 North 6th st., Brooklyn, E. D.

PROPOSALS.

TWO STEAM PUMPS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Fire Department until 12 o'clock, noon, Dec. 28, 1874, for furnishing two steam pumps. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 noon
ROMANIC.....SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 7 A. M.
Pier 44, North Side of CANAL-ST., North River.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80, $90, and $100, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general offices, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-powered iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....Jan. 5, at 2:30 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. BENDOR.....Jan. 12, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE.....Jan. 19, at 2:30 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80; gold.
Steerage passage, Office, No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
Intermediate, $40. Steerage at the lowest rate.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

EAGLE LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
LESSING, Capt. TOORNBY, Dec. 29.
GOETHE, Capt. CRESSY, Jan. 5.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100; gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship ODER, Capt. K. v. OSTENDORF, will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 26, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier. Foot of 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. O. MEYER, on SATURDAY, Jan. 2.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin.....$190 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Thursday, Dec. 24.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Dec. 26.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Tuesday, Dec. 29.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. MARELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Dec. 26 from Pier No. 43 North River at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
REGULATOR, Capt. WOOD, SATURDAY, Dec. 26, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Dec. 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHERMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 31, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling green.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YOUNGS, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SAMPSON, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
Rates of cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLLINS, Capt. R. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 22.
CHEROKEE CITY, Capt. CURTIS Thursday, Dec. 31.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
MCKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles, respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from impositions and unlawful charges, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 5 Rue d'Antin, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAITI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 61 North River.
CLARIBEL.....Nov. 19
PORT AU PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, and CURACOA and MARACAIBO
ANDES.....Nov. 27
NASSAU, KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA.
ATLAS.....Dec. 5
GONAIVES, PORT AU PRINCE, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO.
ATLAS.....Dec. 15
KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA.
The "Andes," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas. First-class passenger accommodation.
FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE apply to
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE
Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, Jan. 5
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (new).....Thursday, Jan. 7
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Jan. 14
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, Jan. 5
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, Jan. 26
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 9 and Jan. 30 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:20 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M., arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 9:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Suffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.
Steamer NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK, L. W. FILKINS,
President. Gen. Pass. Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 5 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorised a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 66 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & Co. and J. C. WELLS.

TAMAR INDIEN, (UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED by the Faculty,) a laxative, refreshing, and medicated fruit lozenge; the immediate relief and effectual cure of constipation, headache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c.; TAMAR (unlike pills and the nasal purgatives) is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation. R. GRILLON, 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC. 28, 1874,
Fifty Cases of Fresh and Seasonable
Dress Goods,
Including FULL LINES of MOURNING FABRICS, at the EXTREMELY LOW PRICES of 20c., 25c., 30c., and 35c. per yard upward, about ONE-HALF LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
They will also REPLENISH ALL THEIR
Fancy Stocks
OF INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
IN EVERY VARIETY,
EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.

JUST RECEIVED A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF PARIS TRIMMED
Fichus, Sets, Cuffs, Undergarments.
A LARGE INVOICE OF POINT GAZE AND APPLIQUE HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES,
ROUND AND EMPRESS SHAPED COLLARS, &c., &c., AT PRICES LESS THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
ALSO, SOME OF THE MOST COSTLY
Laces and Flowers
EVER IMPORTED.
THE LAST CASE OF CHOICE PARISIAN
Bon-Bons
IN SATIN SACKS and ELEGANT ORNAMENTAL BOXES. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW.
Sacques, Dresses.
They will ALSO OPEN a case of EXTRA RICH VELVET and BEAVER CLOTH POLONAISE AND SACQUES, SPLENDIDLY EMBROIDERED with silk and Jet.
A FULL ASSORTMENT of READY-MADE SILK POPLIN and MOHAIR DRESSES.
SILK DRESSES from $45 each. upward.
POPLIN DRESSES from $12 each. upward.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS. DECIDED BARGAINS.

FURS.

A VERY EXTENSIVE STOCK of SEAL-SKIN SACQUES AND OTHER CHOICE FURS, &c., &c.
Their Friends, Customers, and Strangers are respectfully invited to pay them a visit. No IMPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE.
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMER, JAVA, and WILL OPEN on MONDAY, Dec. 28, 1874,
2 CASES OF REAL
Aubusson Carpets
IN NOVEL and CURIOUS DESIGNS, purchased under the most FAVORABLE CIRCUMSTANCES, to which, with their present stock of REAL
Axminster, Berlin,
Turkey, and Smyrna
CARPETS,
IN ONE PIECE. VARIOUS SIZES, the ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS is respectfully requested.
A GREAT VARIETY OF
Curtain Materials, Furnishing Goods, Nottingham Curtains, &c., &c.
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
A VISIT OF INSPECTION WILL AMPLY REPAY.
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts., GRAND DISPLAY OF FASHIONS. BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS JUST RECEIVED. Patterns, with CLOTH MODELS of them, READY. Patterns FITTED TO THE FORM, WARRANTED perfect.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
No. 73 6th av.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1875.
The Board of Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum be paid to depositors on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, and at the rate of Six per Cent. on sums over that amount, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th of January. Interest not called for will be credited as principal.
Deposits will draw interest from the 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
R. B. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
C. GILBERT, Treasurer.
JAMES BRUCE, J. HASBEN ENGADES, } Secretaries.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NOS. 644 AND 646 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.
Forty-eighth Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Trustees of this institution have declared the Forty-eighth Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums remaining on deposit during the three months ending Jan. 1, 1875, payable on and after the third Monday of the month.
All dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
1875—JANUARY INTEREST.
The twenty-ninth Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 21.
All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.
The bank is open EVERY DAY for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Bank-books in German, French, and English.
Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner Canal st.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, THIRD AVENUE, corner Twenty-third street. The usual semi-annual INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on and after JANUARY 20, on all sums entitled thereto on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY. Money deposited on or before JANUARY 20, will draw interest FROM JANUARY 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for six months ending Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary. JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

AUCTION SALES.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTern Railroad Company will sell
30,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL,
at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

AUCTION SALE.
The Fire Department will sell at public auction, Dec. 29, 1874, one hand fire-engine, fire bells, boiler, iron bedstead, &c. Afternoon clearance.
For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,937 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERY GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES.—Fourteen miles from City, near Englewood, N. J.; 100 acres elegant pasture; finest stables; water in stalls; horses taken from and returned to City; terms moderate. Apply to PICKERT & CO., No. 96 Water st.

HARNESS, SLEIGH-BELLS, HORSE-BLANKETS.—Large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at
No. 1,237 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,
and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ELEGANT BOARDING ACCOMMODATIONS; best houses; all locations; prices and particulars free. Many choice suites at reduced prices. Open day and evening. GEORGE HANKINS, No. 1,209 Broadway.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—A VERY LARGE, DESIRable room and small room connecting, with first-class table; unexceptionable references given and required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, OPPOSITE MADISON Park.—Parlor floor, handsomely furnished, bath, &c.; also, two rooms communicating; private table or table d'hôte. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, AMERICAN PLAN, corner 38th st. and 6th av., Murray Hill.—A few elegant suites and single rooms; rates moderate. W. H. FISH.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A VERY desirable handsomely-furnished floor to let, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—SECOND AND FOURTH story front and ball rooms, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 354 WEST 23D ST.—A FINE, LARGE second-story alcove room, with board, in private family; all conveniences; references exchanged.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUNNY large rooms on fourth floor to let to gentlemen, with or without board. No. 47 West 22d st.

TWO CONNECTING ROOMS, UNEXPECTedly vacated, to rent, with board, at No. 61 West 17th st.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; second floor; two hall rooms.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL.
NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor. For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART.
A School for the Education of Teachers and Artists will open on the 1st of January, 1875.
Principal, Mrs. E. SEILER, author of "Voice in Singing," and "Voice in Speaking."
Circulars giving full information, at music stores, or sent by mail upon application to ACTUARY, No. 903 Clinton st., Philadelphia.

GRAYLOCK INSTITUTE.
A few vacancies for the Winter Term, commencing Jan. 6, 1875. For catalogues, apply to BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening. Young men prepared practically for business in one quarter. Private desks can now be secured.

A FAMILY HAVING CHILDREN TO EDUcate can find a pleasant home and thorough instruction at Miss H. M. PARKHURST'S Home School, Newburg, N. Y.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 7 at No. 7 East 42d st.

NYACK HOME INSTITUTE, FOR BOTH sexes, reopens Jan. 4; references, patrons and clergymen. Mr. and Mrs. D. P. LEE, Principals.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Pupils received at any time.
ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID C. MURRAY, LINDLEY M. FERRIS, Jr., and ROBERT M. FERRIS, bankrupts.
The undersigned, Assignee of the estates and effects of the above-named bankrupts, hereby gives notice that he will sell, as such Assignee, subject to all existing incumbrances, at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of January, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, by JAMES M. MILLER, auctioneer, all the right title and interest of DAVID COLDEN MURRAY, in the following described wharf property, part of his individual estate, viz.:
All that certain pier, wharf, and bulkhead property between South street and the East River, in the City of New-York, being one hundred feet on South street, lying opposite and in front of the premises, Numbers 60, 61, and 62 South street, and also in front of the old side wharf, formerly on Wall street, including Pier Number 16, (sixteen,) part of the bulkhead between Piers 16 (sixteen) and 17, (seventeen,) and so much of the slip property now used for the Wall Street Ferry as is embraced within said one hundred feet, being the wharf estate granted to John Murray, Jr., and to Robert I. Murray, and by the said Robert I. Murray devised to the said David Colden Murray.—Dated Dec. 18, 1874.
F. C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
No. 7 Beekman street, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SETH HOWARD HOWES, STEPHEN HYATT, and LEANDER W. TOWNSEND, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the fourteenth day of December, 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Seth Howard Howes, Stephen Hyatt, and Leander W. Townsend, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the third day of October, A. D. 1874, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. AARON CLAFLIN, Assignee.
d18-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK D. CASEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 25th day of November, 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Patrick D. Casey, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the seventeenth day of October, A. D. 1874, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.
GEO. GALLAGHER, Assignee.
d11-law3wF

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MOST SUITABLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS
ARE
FRANKFIELD & CO.'S,
in fine watches, diamonds, coral and gold jewelry, solid silver and fine silver-plated ware, cuckoo and French clocks, all warranted, and retailed at manufacturers' prices, at their well-known stores, Nos. 369 8th av., corner 14th st., and 323 6th av., corner 26th st.

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AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbelized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

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FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS
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MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance

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PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 6th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

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GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY, MLLE. ALBANI—LOHENGRIN
THREE GRAND FAREWELL NIGHTS of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
MONDAY, Dec. 28, Twenty-eighth Subscription Night, Wagner's most successful Grand Opera,
LOHENGRIN.
Mlle. EMMA ALBANI.....ELSA
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, Signori CARPI, DEL PUENTE, SCOLARA, ITALIL.
Increased Chorus and Orchestra.
Musical Director.....Signor E. MUZIO
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, Brooklyn Academy.
IL TROVATORE.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30, Twenty-ninth Subscription Night—MLLE. ALBANI.
Admission, $2. Reserved Seats, $1 extra. Boxes, $12, $16, and $20, according to location.
Tickets for sale at the Academy, No. 701 and No. 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. DEC. 27.
GRAND SACRED CONCERT
SUNDAY EVENING, DEC. 27, AT 8,
By the
PUPILS of the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY of MUSIC, who will, on this occasion, through the courtesy of MAX STRAKOSCH, Esq., have the valuable co-operation of several renowned ARTISTS of the STRAKOSCH GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, together with a GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK
The programme will include selections from Rossini's STABAT MATER,
and from the sacred and classical works of GLUCK, MOZART, HAYDN, MEYERBEER, VERDI, and others.
Admission $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. Boxes, $8 and $12. Family circle, 50 cents.
Tickets for sale at the box-office of the Academy on and after Thursday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. MONDAY.
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE OPERA.
Mr. STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce that HIS MAJESTY KING KALAKAUA has accepted the invitation to visit the Italian Opera, and has officially notified the management of his intention to attend in state, accompanied by his suite,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 28,
when
LOHENGRIN
will be presented, with Mlle. ALBANI and the entire extraordinary cast, and with every accessory calculated to heighten the effect of this master-work.

MACCABE'S CHRISTMAS MATINEE—ROBINSON HALL.—"BEGONE DULL CARE," the most wonderful, pleasing, and astonishing entertainment to be seen in New-York. Juveniles half price. Doors open at 1:30.

ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK,
Combined with the
BROOKLYN HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY,
FRIDAY, Dec. 25, at 8 P. M.
Steinway Hall.
MESSIAH.
MESSIAH.
MESSIAH.
Oratorio by Handel.
Chorus of 500, Orchestra of 80.
And the following eminent Soloists:
Miss ABBIE WHITNEY (from Boston).....Soprano
Miss ANNA DRASDIL.....Contralto
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON.....Tenor
Mr. A. E. STODDARD.....Basso
Mr. S. P. WARREN.....Organ
Dr. L. DAMROSCH.....Conductor
Admission, $1 50; reserved seats, $2. Tickets for sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

MACCABE'S GRAND GALA OF MIRTH, MUSIC, AND VENTRILOQUISM; SPARKLING WITH WIT AND MELODY. The CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENT at ROBINSON HALL, TO-DAY AT 2 AND 8.

NIBLO'S. NIBLO'S.
C. R. THORNE.....Lessee and Manager
GRAND REOPENING
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, DEC. 21.
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TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, DEC. 21.
N. D. ROBERTS'
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MUNICIPAL TOPICS.

NEW COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

REMOVAL OF COMMISSIONERS BOWEN AND STERN FOR CRIMINAL NEGLECT OF DUTY—APPOINTMENT OF MESSRS. ISAAC H. BAILEY, EDWARD L. DONNELLY, AND TOWNSEND COX BY MAYOR VANCE.

Soon after the communication of Gov. Dix was made to the late Mayor Havemeyer, in relation to the lenient treatment of Tweed on Blackwell's Island, his successor, Mr. Vance, proceeded to make a thorough investigation of the facts, and of the general administration of the Department of Charities. One of the Commissioners of Accounts was engaged in the work, and he made a report of a very damaging character against the Commissioners. Mayor Vance subsequently examined officials employed in the public institutions, and he became convinced that it was his duty to prefer charges against Messrs. Bowen and Stern before Gov. Dix, with a view to their immediate removal. One of the charges was to the effect that William M. Tweed was allowed immunity from the rules and regulations of the Penitentiary, contrary to law and in violation of prison discipline; and the other was that Meyer Stern had allowed a relative to purchase goods for the inmates of the institutions, giving him a commission for such purchases. It was stated that in one instance there was an overcharge of over $900.

The Mayor sent copies of the charges to Messrs. Bowen and Stern about one week ago, and they made a reply embodying their defense. That document was not given for publication, but it was forwarded with a copy of the charges to Gov. Dix. A special messenger, Mr. Wendell, the Mayor's chief clerk, proceeded to Albany with the papers on Tuesday evening, and he delivered them to the Governor on the following morning. Mr. Wendell, after making a short stay, returned to this City with an order for the removal of the accused officials. The order was not promulgated until 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Immediately afterward Mayor Vance made the following appointments in the Department of Charities:

Isaac H. Bailey, in place of William Laimbeer; resigned; term expires May 1, 1879.

Edward L. Donnelly, in place of James Bowen, removed; term expires May 1, 1877.

Townsend Cox, in place of Myer Stern, removed; term expires May 1, 1875.

Messrs. Donnelly and Cox were on hand immediately after their appointment and took the oath of office, and Isaac H. Bailey was notified of his appointment.

The following is a copy of the correspondence between Gov. Dix and Mayor Vance on the charges made against Commissioners Bowen and Stern:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1874.

Hon. William H. Vance, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: I transmit to you herewith my certificate of removal of James Bowen and Myer Stern from the office of Commissioners of Charities and Correction of the City of New-York.

The cause of removal is, as stated in the certificate, criminal violation of duty on the part of said Commissioners.

My reasons for this removal are as follows:

First. In November, 1873, William M. Tweed was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held in and for the City and County of New-York, of a misdemeanor, and sentenced for a term of imprisonment in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. The prison is under the care of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. A few days after Tweed was transferred to the Penitentiary he was permitted to put aside the prison dress, which all other prisoners were compelled to wear, and to dress in ordinary clothing. The prison dress he has not since worn. He is allowed the use of a room not in the prison proper, situated above the main entrance one story up. This room he has furnished almost entirely at his own expense. He is not confined to his room, being at liberty to leave it through the day when he pleases. He performs no duty. In excellent health, requires no medical attendance, none of the prison physicians having visited him for the last four months. He walks in the grounds surrounding the prison without restraint. He does not receive his meals as other prisoners, but at the residence of the Warden, which is a quarter of a mile distant from the prison, and to the Warden's residence Tweed goes three times each day at the usual meal hours. He takes these walks alone or in company of a keeper. He is permitted to receive all visitors he desires, no visitors are permitted to see him whom he does not wish to see. He receives visitors daily. He has a private secretary who has free access to him at all hours of the day, and with whom he passes considerable time. In short, Tweed is not treated as a prisoner, but as a guest, necessitated through force of circumstances to pass some time on the island, the officials of which are determined to make his stay among them as pleasant and agreeable as possible.

The Commissioner principally responsible for this criminal violation of duty is Mr. Myer Stern. It was on his instructions Tweed was allowed to put aside the prison dress, and to wear ordinary clothing, and all the indulgences enjoyed by Tweed have been allowed with the sanction of Mr. Stern. I do not consider it necessary to determine whether these indulgences have been purchased by Tweed or whether they have been extended to him for other considerations. I am, however, of opinion, on a review of the evidence, that Tweed pays for the privileges he is allowed.

Whatever the arrangements were which secured to Tweed these privileges, Mr. Stern was a party thereto.

Mr. Bowen informed me that he has not seen Tweed since the latter was sent to Blackwell's Island. This I have no doubt is correct, but I cannot see how Mr. Bowen is thereby relieved from the responsibilities which rest upon him. In this matter of Tweed, the omission by Mr. Bowen to act was criminal violation of his duty. The subject was repeatedly brought officially to the notice of Mr. Bowen, but he omits to ascertain for himself the facts and remedy the matter complained of. He sustains by his vote and action Mr. Stern, and I cannot therefore relieve him from responsibility. I consider the acts of both Commissioners were a criminal violation of duty on their part, for which they ought to be removed from office.

Second—In the administration of the affairs of the Department of Public Charities and Correction there have been repeated violations of the provisions of law in purchasing the supplies required by the department, the particulars of which are set forth in a report made by the Commissioners of Accounts on the 27th day of August last, now on file in this office. The restrictions of law as to purchasing supplies were disregarded and the books of the department altered for the purpose of deception. Purchases exceeding a thousand dollars in value were repeatedly made, the bills altered so as to represent purchases under a thousand dollars, and entries made on the books of the department corresponding to the alterations.

These transactions were to the prejudice of the City. The prices for the supplies exceeded what they could have been purchased for, and in one transaction alone, where Mr. Myer Stern purchased goods through a relative of a member of his family, the relative, on a purchase of $3,847 93, received a commission of $914 95.

As a result of the system adopted and so persistently followed in the department, as to the purchase of supplies, I know that, in one instance at least, a merchant was only allowed the custom of the department after he had seen a son of Mr. Myer Stern, and, through a middle-man, had agreed to pay such middle-man five per cent. on the purchases made; and that after some time the purchases were discontinued, because the merchant would not increase his price for the goods and pay, corresponding with such increase, a corresponding increase of commissions.

I do not say that these or such like transactions were known to the Commissioners, but if, through the instrumentality of a son of one of the Commissioners, such things could be carried into effect, I am satisfied that it is a result of the illegal system which has been adopted and continued by the Commissioners.

The action of the Commissioners, in violation of law, in relation to the purchase of supplies, I consider in its effect a criminal violation of duty on the part of the Commissioners, requiring their removal from office. Very respectfully,

SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, Mayor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1874.

In virtue of the authority vested in me by section 25 of chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873, entitled "An act to reorganize the local Government of the City of New-York," I do hereby, for cause, and after allowing them opportunity to be heard and hearing them, remove James Bowen and Myer Stern from the office of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

The cause of removal is criminal violation on the part of said Bowen and Stern, of their duty as said Commissioners.

SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, Mayor.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Dec. 23, 1874.

Whereas, The Mayor of the City of New-York having removed James Bowen and Myer Stern from the office of Commissioner of Public Charities and Correction, after allowing them an opportunity to be heard as required by law, and the said Mayor having submitted to me his reasons for such removal:

It is ordered, that the removal of the said Commissioners be and is hereby approved.

JOHN A. DIX.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, December 23, 1874.

Hon. William H. Wickham:

MY DEAR SIR: In the discharge of the duties of the office I have the honor to hold I have found it necessary to remove Mr. James Bowen and Mr. Myer Stern, Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction.

Mr. William Laimbeer, the third Commissioner, has resigned, and his resignation is part of the records of this office.

Considering the circumstances under which I was so unexpectedly called upon to occupy the position of Chief Magistrate of the City, the near approach of the expiration of the term I have to serve, and recognizing the fact that you are the elected of the people to succeed me in the Mayoralty, and responsible under the law for the future government of the City, it is, in my opinion, due to you, not only that I should consult you as to the Commissioners who should be appointed, but that you should name the persons to be appointed in the place of those removed.

I will appoint the successor to Mr. Laimbeer, resigned, and on your nomination I will appoint the successors to Mr. Bowen and Mr. Stern.

I will be glad to see you and arrange as to this matter in the course of the day, as it is exceedingly desirable that the gentlemen to be appointed should enter upon their duties without any delay.

Very respectfully, S. B. H. VANCE, Mayor.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

Hon. S. B. H. Vance, Mayor, &c.:

MY DEAR SIR: Acknowledging your favor of this date, and fully appreciating this additional evidence of your confidence, I beg leave herewith to suggest to you for appointment to be Commissioners of Charities and Correction, Edward L. Donnelly, of No. 368 West Twenty-third street, in place of James Bowen, removed, and Townsend Cox, of No. 19 West Sixteenth street, in place of Myer Stern, removed. Very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM H. WICKHAM.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

I, Samuel B. H. Vance, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the power conferred upon me by chapter 300 of the Laws of 1874, being "An act to amend chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873, entitled 'An act to reorganize the local Government of the City of New-York, passed April 30, 1873, and the acts amendatory thereto,'" do hereby appoint Edward L. Donnelly a Commissioner of Public Charities and Correction for the City of New-York, in the place of James Bowen, removed, and whose removal has been approved by the Governor, and for the unexpired term of said James Bowen, which terminates on the 1st day of May, 1877.

SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, Mayor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

I, Samuel B. H. Vance, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the power conferred upon me by chapter 300 of the Laws of 1874, being "An act to amend chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873, entitled 'An act to reorganize the local Government of the City of New-York,' passed April 30, 1873, and the acts amendatory thereto,'" do hereby appoint Townsend Cox a Commissioner of Public Charities and Correction for the City of New-York in the place of Myer Stern, removed, and whose removal has been approved of by the Governor, and for the unexpired term of said Myer Stern, which terminates on the 1st day of May, 1875.

SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, Mayor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1874.

I, Samuel B. H. Vance, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the power conferred upon me by chapter 300 of the Laws of 1874, being "An act to amend chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873, entitled "An act to reorganize the local Government of the City of New-York," passed April 30, 1873, and the acts amendatory thereto," do hereby appoint Isaac H. Bailey a Commissioner of Public Charities and Correction for the City of New-York, in place of William Laimbeer, resigned, and for the unexpired term of said William Laimbeer, which terminates on the 1st day of May, 1879.

SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, Mayor.

A TALK WITH MAYOR VANCE.

A TIMES reporter had a brief interview, last evening, with Mayor Vance, in relation to the removal of Messrs. Bowen and Stern. In reply to his questions the Mayor stated that he could not overlook the grave charges that had been made against Commissioners Bowen and Stern. He had given them an opportunity to reply, and forwarded the papers to Gov. Dix, who approved of their removal.

"Has the Mayor elect been informed of your new appointments?" inquired the reporter.

"He approves of them. I have heard that Mr. Bailey is to be made President of the Department of Charities, and I consider that very fair. I believe the appointments I have made are good. Mr. Bailey is well known as a gentleman of the highest integrity, and Mr. Donnelly and Mr. Cox are both excellent men."

This ended the conversation.

SKETCHES OF THE NEW COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Isaac H. Bailey is well known as an active and enterprising merchant of this City. He has been associated with all the great enterprises which were designed to advance the general interests of the Metropolis. In his business relations with men he has secured an enviable character for frankness and integrity. For many years he has been engaged as a leather merchant in what is known as the swamp. He is a Republican in politics. Mr. Bailey is President of the New-England Society—an honor which was previously accorded to Wm. M. Evarts and others. Affable in manner, but firm; outspoken, and possessing the attractive reason which belongs to honesty of purpose, he cannot fail to insure public commendation in the office of Commissioner of Charities.

Mr. Edward L. Donnelly is a brother of Rev. Father Donnelly, of this City. He is a retired business man, of large means, and is now about forty-five years old. Mr. Donnelly is Treasurer of the Tammany Association. He was a candidate for State Prison Inspector on the Democratic ticket in 1859, but never held any public office. Mr. Donnelly is a native of this City.

Mr. Townsend Cox is a broker doing business at No. 57 Exchange place. He was born on Long Island forty-seven years ago. At one time he was President of the Gold Exchange, and in 1872 he was a candidate for Alderman, having been nominated by the Committee of Seventy. He is President of the Young Men's Democratic Club—an organization which is vulgarly known as "the swallow-tail Democracy."

MAYOR WICKHAM'S CONTINGENCIES.

When the estimates for 1875 reached the Board of Aldermen for supervision, they provided $2,500 for the Mayor's contingencies. Some of the Aldermen were in favor of increasing the amount to $7,500, but $10,000 was finally inserted. Mayor Havemeyer was then living. He found that he had no need of more than $2,500 for contingencies, and at his request the money at his disposal was occasionally transferred by the Board of Apportionment to exhausted accounts. The original estimate for 1874 appropriated $10,000 for contingencies of the Mayor's office, but a revision of the budget resulted in reducing the sum to $2,500. The excessive amounts allowed to the late Mayor Havemeyer are shown by the following official copy of a resolution to transfer a large portion of the money to other purposes. It was adopted by the Board of Apportionment on Oct. 21, 1874:

Resolved, That the sum of $3,000 is hereby transferred from the following appropriations for the year 1874, to wit: Salaries, Mayor's Office, $1,000; contingencies, Mayor's Office, $1,500; salaries, Bureau of Permits, $3,500; contingencies, Bureau of Permits, $2,000—the same being in excess of the amount required for the purposes and objects thereof—to "and for the account of printing, stationery, and blank books," for 1874, the amount of the appropriation being insufficient.

The resolution was adopted.

Viewed in the light of these facts, the allowance yesterday of $10,000 by the Board of Apportionment to Mayor Wickham for "contingencies"—although Havemeyer declared that $2,500 was sufficient—is something that might be expected from John Kelly's Bildermanic satellites, but not from the responsible men who control the finances of this City. One thing appears to be certain, Mr. Wickham will not return any portion of his "$10,000 contingencies." He will be more successful than Havemeyer was—in finding a way to dispose of it.

THE STORY OF A HORSE-BLANKET.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST DETECTIVES—ACTION OF THE POLICE BOARD—INVESTIGATION TO BE MADE.

At an early hour on Monday morning, the 7th instant, as the readers of THE TIMES will doubtless remember, Detectives Leahy, Clapp, and Walling, of the Central Office, made a descent upon the stable of Ex-Alderman Hewlett Odell, No. 144 East Twenty-fourth street, and found there a large number of horse-blankets and lap-robes, which had been stolen from the equipages of various parties in this City. The stolen property was taken to Police Headquarters and was exhibited in the Detective Office, so that persons who had been robbed could identify their blankets, &c. Among the articles recovered was a very heavy and expensive "sweat" blanket. The owner of the blanket was informed that his property was in the hands of the detectives, and called at the Detective Office to identify it. To the astonishment of the detectives concerned in the case, the blanket could not be found. The pile of blankets and lap-robes, which at the time covered the floor of the room in the rear of the Detective Office, was overhauled again and again, but the particular blanket searched for could not be discovered, although Detectives Leahy and Clapp were positive that it was brought in with the others. A search for the missing blanket was then made among the closets and wardrobes in the Detective Office, and Detective Clapp claims to have found the blanket in the closet which is jointly used by Detectives James M. Tilley and Charles Heidelberg, of the Central Office. Detective Clapp says that he asked Tilley to account for this strange circumstance, and he replied that Heidelberg had put the blanket in the closet. Detective Heidelberg, on being questioned, said that he had put the blanket away by direction of Capt. James Irving, who wanted it for his office, or that he knew that Capt. Irving would like the blanket, and he put it away for him. The matter dropped there for the time, but a few days ago it came to the ears of Commissioner Voorhis, who requested Superintendent Walling to make an investigation. Mr. Walling made a thorough investigation, and found the facts to be in the main as stated above. A special meeting of the Board of Police was convened yesterday for the purpose of taking action in the matter. The board adopted a resolution suspending Detectives Tilley and Heidelberg from duty for the present, and directing Superintendent Walling to prefer charges against the officers. The accused stated to Commissioner Voorhis that the whole affair was "a put-up job," and resulted from a conspiracy between some of their associates in the Detective Office to injure them. They denied every allegation made against them, and said that their entire innocence would appear on the trial. Capt. Irving, on being questioned about the matter, said that he knew nothing about it until he received orders from the Superintendent to suspend the officers from duty. The case has been set down for trial for next Wednesday.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

THE BUDGET FOR 1875 ADOPTED—LIST OF AMENDMENTS TO THE ESTIMATES—THE TEACHERS' SALARIES NOT CUT DOWN.

The Board of Apportionment met again yesterday to take final action upon the estimates for 1875. During the previous session they passed upon various items which had been inserted or amended by the Board of Aldermen, and the only one that remained in dispute was that of $9,300,000 for interest on the City debt. A proposition was made to reduce the amount to $9,000,000, but it was withdrawn in order to prevent the possibility of injury to the credit of the City. The minutes of the previous session having been read, Mayor Vance, who presided, said that it only remained for the board to decide whether $9,000,000 or $9,300,000 should be allowed for interest on the debt. Although he thought the former sum might be enough he was willing, after hearing the views of the Controller, to vote for an appropriation of $9,300,000. A resolution making the amount $9,300,000 was then offered.

The Controller stated that the interest account was not a thing that could be put down to a certainty, but he desired to have a sufficient sum provided so as to protect the City's credit.

Mr. Flanagan said that after listening to the views of the Controller as the financier of the City, he thought it would only be proper for him to vote for the resolution.

Mr. Wheeler remarked that he too would vote for it, but he was opposed to bridging over the obligations of the City.

The Controller replied that nothing had been bridged over except amounts for special improvements, which could not be classed among the ordinary expenses of the City Government. To postpone such obligations was a relief to the City.

The budget was then passed unanimously, and was duly signed by each member of the board. In affixing his signature to it the Controller said he voted for some of the items because he desired to have all the estimates passed.

The following are the changes made in the budget as adopted.

Increase—Clerks and officers, Board of Aldermen	$5,000
Increase—Contingencies, Mayor's Office	7,500
Increase—salaries, Bureau of Permits	5,500
Increase—Contingencies, Bureau of Permits	1,.00
Increase—Salaries, clerks, &c., Law Department	2,850
Increase—Salaries, clerks, &c., Bureau of Corporation Attorney	1,500
Increase—Salaries, Department of Public Works	10,000
Increase—Health Department, salaries and supplies for Small-pox Hospital	17,000
New item—Support of prisoners, County Jail	16,000
New item—Annual Relief Association	5,000
New Item—Sheriff's fees	40,000
Increase—Public Instruction, salaries, teachers, &c	186,500
Increase—Public Instruction, supplies	93,500
Increase—College City of New-York, repairs to buildings	10,000
Increase—Commissioners of Accounts, clerk hire	4,000
Decrease—Judgments	25,000
Decrease—Department of Public Charities and Correction, salaries and supplies, and transferred to Health Department, as noted above	17,000
Decrease—Police Department, street cleaning	50,000
Decrease—Fire Department, salaries telegraph force	4,500
Decrease—Disbursements and fees County Offices	8,000

The item of $5,000 for contesting street-opening cases, and also the clause preventing the Commissioners of Charities from maintaining the school-ship Mercury and the Free Labor Bureau, were stricken out. The total amount of the budget, as finally passed, is $33,958,492 23. This will make the rate of taxation about $2 12 per cent. No other business of importance was transacted. The board will meet again on Monday.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

ANOTHER FALSEHOOD AUTHORITATIVELY REFUTED—MR. AND MRS. MOULTON.

The Brooklyn scandal-mongers have recently turned their attention toward a new field of enterprise in connection with the Beecher scandal. As if this unhappy controversy had not already been the cause of sufficient misfortune and distress to the families of those whose names have been prominently connected with it, there seems to be a determination on the part of certain evil-minded persons in Brooklyn to manufacture fresh stories for the amusement of those idle gossipers who, having no business of their own to attend to, are always busying themselves about the affairs of others. These disreputable newsmongers do not seem to think that one household is enough to have broken up. They do not feel satisfied with the desolation of a single house or the destruction of a single family, but would fain have it that other households must be destroyed. One of those human harpies that prey upon the misfortunes of their neighbors and glory even in speculating upon the disruption of families and the demolition of harmonious unity prevail, has recently written to the Hartford *Times* intimating, if not openly making the statement, that Mr. Frank D. Moulton's wife had left him. The journal referred to has published the substance of the correspondence adding that it comes from a source so reliable as to leave little doubt of its correctness. The reason assigned for this step on the part of Mrs. Moulton is that she objects to the statement made by Mr. Moulton, that Mr. Beecher had pleaded guilty in her presence. To make use of plain language, the statement is a most unfounded and infamous falsehood. Whatever may be the authority upon which it was made, or the source from which it originated, the story is as malicious as it is unwarranted in fact, and only affords another instance of the utter disregard of truth and decency that has been exhibited by a certain class of people in Brooklyn since the beginning of the controversy.

A BRIGAND GOING HOME.

Judge Blatchford, of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday gave his decision in the case of Angelo Di Giacomo, alias Ciccariello, the alleged Italian brigand, who was taken before him under a writ of habeas corpus some weeks ago. It will be remembered that Di Giacomo was arrested on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner White, at the instance of the Consul General of Italy, and charged with having been one of a band of robbers who murdered a young gentleman in the vicinity of Naples, in 1867. Mr. F. C. Bowen, the counsel for the prisoner, argued that the treaty of extradition between the United States and Italy, under which the prisoner is claimed, was not made until 1868, and that as it could not be made retroactive, his client should be discharged. Mr. F. C. Coudert, the counsel for the Italian Government, held the contrary, and the case was brought before Judge Blatchford, as above stated, on a writ of habeas corpus. After consultation with the Circuit Judge, Judge Blatchford has decided that the case comes within the scope of the treaty, and has ordered the writ to be dischcharged, the prisoner remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal, to be held under the warrant of the Commissioner for extradition.

THE ROSS MYSTERY.

Another supposed clue to the whereabouts of the missing Charlie Ross was received by Superintendent Walling yesterday, and is now being followed up to a conclusion. A gentleman living at Morristown, N. J., called on the Superintendent yesterday and informed him that an aged couple, residing in a humble-down shanty in an isolated spot about four miles from the village of Morristown, had in their possession a boy which, in his opinion, answered in a remarkable degree the description given in the papers of the missing child. Superintendent Walling at once summoned Detective Macdougal, of the Central Office, and sent him, with Mr. Frank Lewis, a cousin of the stolen child, to Morristown, to obtain an interview with the aged couple referred to, and in this manner see the child. Owing to some unaccountable delay the officer and Mr. Lewis missed the noon train, and did not start for Morristown until last evening. No report had been received from Detective Macdougal up to a late hour last night, and nothing could, therefore, be learned in relation to the result of his mission.

THE CASE OF CARL VOGT.

The examination of Carl Vogt, alias Joseph Stupp, the alleged Belgian murderer and incendiary, was continued before United States Commissioner White yesterday. The stenographer who took the testimony of the prisoner when he testified in his own behalf, some two years ago, testified that on that occasion he had said that his name was Joseph Stupp. The case was then adjourned by the consent of the counsel, Mr. William F. Kintzing, for the prisoner, and Mr. F. C. Coudert, for the Belgian Government, until the 6th of January next, when it is expected that it will be concluded.

SAD ACCIDENT AT A REFORM SCHOOL.

A boy named Meehan, confined in the Reform School at Jamesburg, N. J., met with death, Wednesday, under sad circumstances. Fifteen of the boys were playing upon the snow-covered lawn with a large wood-sleigh. A number of them jumped into it, and the sleigh started down the hill. Meehan was walking in an opposite direction, when he was knocked down by the sleigh and run over. His skull was fractured, and he sustained other severe injuries. He lived but a few minutes after the accident.

THE BUILDING LAWS.

Chief Justice Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, says the Building laws must be respected. In pursuance of his determination to enforce this theory, he yesterday held a builder to be guilty of contempt of court, in having violated an injunction issued at the instance of the Department of Buildings, restraining him (the builder) from completing a building the foundations of which did not conform to the plans or to the Building laws.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions, having completed the business before them, were yesterday discharged by Recorder Hackett.

Rev. William Adams, D. D., will preach at the Presbyterian Memorial Church, corner of Madison avenue and Fifty-third street, next Sunday morning.

Abraham Shinkwright, convicted a few days since of grand larceny in the Court of General Sessions, was granted a new trial yesterday by Recorder Hackett, the verdict being against the weight of evidence.

An unknown man was found dead, last evening, under the stoop of No. 343 West Twenty-fifth street, and was taken to the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house. The cause of death could not be ascertained.

John C. Mooney, charged with feloniously assaulting Police Officer C. H. McKenzie, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and the Boulevard, on the night of the 18th of July, was tried and acquitted in General Sessions yesterday.

John Comfat, a Chinaman, of No. 100 Mott street, was arrested on the night of the 23d inst. with a pair of brass knuckles in his possession. Justice Murray, of the Tombs Police Court, yesterday held him to answer in default of $500 bail.

James Larkin, aged forty-five, a sailor on board the steam-ship Crescent City, from New-Orleans to this port, fell from the foreyard while at sea on the 22d inst., and was instantly killed. His remains were brought to this City, and Coroner Eickhoff was notified to hold an inquest.

The Fire Commissioners have sent a statement to the Mayor concerning the causes which induced the discharge of the firemen, in reply to a communication received by them from him on that subject. It was supposed that the Mayor would make their answer public, but it is now understood that he will not do so.

The following securities have been added to the Stock Exchange list: Eight million dollars bonds of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company; $30,000,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy consolidated seven per cent. mortgage bonds, and $10,000,000 Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad consolidated first mortgage bonds.

A grand Lady Washington reception will be held at the Academy of Music on the night of Washington's Birthday, the 22d of February, in aid of the building fund of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild. The enterprise is under the direction of leading citizens, who have taken such measures as will make it the great dress affair of the season.

The collection of paintings belonging to John C. Thorn & Co. will be sold at the Somerville Gallery, corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next. The collection comprises specimens by Bierstadt, Nehlig, Guy, Innes, Tiffany, Morgan, Bristol, William Hart, Henry Brown, Whittredge, and others, with some foreign works.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of Architect Lodge, No. 519, F. and A. M.: James Maxwell, Master; George W. Johnson, Senior Warden; John W. Englaud, Junior Warden; John H. Boswell, Treasurer; William A. Conklin, Secretary; Henry Woolley, Senior Deacon; John W. Watson, Junior Deacon; August H. Weigle, Thomas Hodges, M. of C.; James McPhail, Chaplain; Carlo Mora, Organist.

At the annual communication of Girard Lodge No. 631, F. and A. M., held on Wednesday evening last, at No. 8 Union square, the following officers were elected and appointed for the ensuing year: Thomas K. Archer, M.; C. P. Sonderu, S. W.; J. A. Aeschimann, J. W.; Richard Kolb, Treasurer; George R. Storm, Secretary; E. Bayer, S. D.; E. Fleischauer, J. D.; William Lasell, Chaplain; J. Blankerstein, S. M. C.; R. Briggeigia, J. M. C.; Charles N. Porter, Marshal; A. G. Dawes, Tiler; P. Reed, P. G. Donnison, J. F. Ames, Trustees; Leonard Dentz, John H. Harnett, L. G. Biglow, Standing Committees. R. W. Brother P. Reed installed the officers, assisted by W. Brother Joseph P. Smyth, as G. M.

BROOKLYN.

During the past year the city debt has been increased $525,000.

Mayor Hunter will send his annual message to the Common Council on Monday next.

Judge Moore, of the Court of Sessions, wished the jurors a merry Christmas yesterday, and adjourned the court until Saturday morning.

An assessment amounting to $2,309 12 has been ordered to be levied by the Board of City Works for the construction of the sewer in Rochester avenue.

The distribution of certificates and premiums to the scholars of Public School No. 18 took place yesterday morning at the school-house, in Maujer street, near Ewen. Addresses were made by Superintendent Field, George C. Bennett, and others.

The Democrats of the Seventh Assembly District have nominated Capt. Michael O'Keefe to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Hon. Stephen J. Colahan. The Republicans have not yet made a nomination.

During a drunken brawl in the tenement-house No. 41 Raymond street on Wednesday night, Edward Dolan was stabbed in the head by James McLaughlin. Daniel Agnew and his wife Mary, Hugh McGrory, and Mary O'Neal also took part in the fight, and were held yesterday by Justice Riley to await the result of Dolan's injuries. The latter, who is at the City Hospital, was last evening pronounced out of danger.

NEW-JERSEY.

Dr. Scarborough, the newly-elected Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of New-Jersey, will be consecrated in St. Mary's Church, Burlington, early next month.

Two tramps named John Thompson and John Ryan became involved in a row at the station-house in New-Brunswick Wednesday night, when Ryan drew a knife and stabbed Thompson in the foot, inflicting a severe wound. They were both locked up.

James Bowles, a workman employed at the Pennsylvania Coal Yards, in Governor street, Paterson, fell through the trestle-work, yesterday, and sustained compound fractures of both arms, besides receiving internal injuries of a very severe character. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital.

Three children of Rev. S. H. Opdyke, a Methodist clergyman and Presiding Elder of the Trenton District, were playing burglars yesterday, when a pistol in the hands of one of them went off, and the ball entered the cheek of the second son, a child nine years old, inflicting a very dangerous wound.

Judge Hoffman, in the Hudson County Court of Sessions in Jersey City, yesterday sentenced George Davis, one of the Weehawken "Modocs," to the State Prison for ten years for having assisted in the perpetration of a horrible outrage upon Ann Deary, seventeen years of age, in Weehawken last August. One of his accomplices in the crime was last week sent to the State Prison for twelve years.

"Hoofty" Sullivan, a well-known thief, met Police Inspector Murphy and Detective Clos on the street in Jersey City Wednesday night, and charged Tobal Bolan with having drawn a pistol upon him. Having made the charge, Sullivan ran away. Bolan, when seen, admitted that he had drawn a pistol on Sullivan, but said that Sullivan had assaulted for the purpose of robbing him. Sullivan was arrested to answer the charge.

Officer Whalen, of the Hoboken Police force, Wednesday night arrested Thomas Farrell, proprietor of a saloon in the Hoboken Meadows, and Richard Hayes, his bar-keeper, on a charge of having assaulted and robbed one Maurice Gubbins. Gubbins, who was under the influence of liquor when he made the charge, recovered his sobriety yesterday morning, and found his money in one of his pockets. The accused men were discharged, and, before Justice White, preferred a charge of false imprisonment against the officer and their accuser.

After March next the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will cease shipping coal to Elizabethport and take it all to Hoboken, where they have provided themselves with increased facilities. Heretofore they have been paying the Central Railroad Company a percentage on every ton of coal that passed over the Central Railroad. They are also engaged in the construction of a canal which will extend inland 3,000 feet from the North River, and afford accommodations to vessels of the largest tonnage.

A man, accompanied by his wife, baby, and a small black-and-tan terrier, arrived in Branchville, Sussex County, yesterday, having traveled in a wagon from Kansas, a distance of 1,500 miles. The trip occupied forty-nine days, and as they camped in the wagon at night the entire expense amounted to only $66. The woman said the trip was a long and tedious one, and had not the three plagues—chintz-bugs, drought, and grasshoppers—come upon them they would never have undertaken it. They started from Leavenworth on Tuesday, Sept. 22, and were fourteen days in crossing the State of Missouri.

It has been ascertained that it was a boy named Freeman Driscoll who perpetrated the burglary at the residence of David Byard, in Division street, Paterson, in which $206 in money and a gold watch and pin were stolen. The information was obtained from two boys named Smith Hill and Charles Clarke, who saw Driscoll coming out of the house and escaping over a fence. Driscoll gave the boys $30 each not to say anything about what they had seen, and they were arrested on a charge of being accessories after the fact. Hill was held in $1,000 bonds and Clarke was committed in default of bail.

THE TUNNEL ACCIDENT.

Martin Sullivan and Bernard Curley, two of the men who were killed by the tipping of the bucket at the Bergen Tunnel early Wednesday morning, were buried yesterday in the new Catholic Cemetery. The burial services were attended by the Ancient Order of Hiberuians. David Murphy and James Burns, the other unfortunates will be buried to-day. Coroner Reinhardt has impaneled a jury, who have viewed the remains. The taking of testimony will be commenced on Monday evening next, at Kinne's Hall, on the Heights. Burns' wife and children are in very poor circumstances.

THE CITY MARSHALS.

THEIR RIGHT TO EXECUTE MARINE COURT PROCESS SUSTAINED—THE SETTLEMENT OF A VEXED QUESTION.

As already published in THE TIMES, the question has been recently much litigated of the right of the City Marshals to execute all process issuing from the Marine Court. Under the statute, and until recently, the Marshals had exercised this right, when an order was made by some of the Judges of the Marine Court, conferring on the Sheriff the exclusive right to serve executions issued out of that court. Believing a right conferred by a statute could not be taken away by an order of court, a test case was made by Marshal Levi Lipman, insisting on serving an execution, and then being committed for contempt of court for having violated its rule. A writ of habeas corpus was then sued out, and the question brought before Chief Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers. Several days since the question at issue was argued at length by Messrs. Albert Cardozo and Matthew P. Breen on behalf of the Marshal, Messrs. Brown, Hall & Vanderpool representing the Sheriff. Yesterday, Chief Justice Davis rendered a decision sustaining the right claimed on behalf of the Marshals, and ordering the release of Mr. Lipman. His opinion will be found of interest to members of the Bar, the Judges of the Marine Court, the Marshals, and all concerned, and no doubt sets at rest this question. The opinion is, in full, as follows:

The petitioner is imprisoned by an order of the Special Term of the Marine Court for contempt. It is admitted by counsel that the alleged contempt consisted in the willful persistence of the petitioner, who is one of the Marshals of the City of New-York, levying and attempting to execute a process of execution issued upon a judgment recorded in the Marine Court in violation of one of the rules of that court. On the 9th of November last the General Term of the Marine Court adopted the following rule: "Orders of arrest in all cases, and attachments against the property of non-residents of the county, issuing out of this court, may be directed to the sheriff or either of the Marshals detailed to this court by the Mayor. All other process must be directed to and executed by the Sheriff." The petitioner is one of the Marshals detailed to the Marine Court by the Mayor. The question presented in the case is whether that part of the rule which requires all executions to be directed to and executed by the sheriff is valid. The Marine Court may, undoubtedly, make such general rules as it may deem advisable to regulate the practice of that court, provided such rules are not in contravention of the provisions of any statute or of the general rules of court of record adopted by the convention of Judges, and familiarly known as "The Rules of the Supreme Court." It is instated that no such rule of the general rules of the Marine Court as affects the execution issued to the petitioner is in conflict with the provisions of the statutes applicable to that court. The third section of the act of 1855 (see laws 1855, chapter 400, page 738,) provides that "any summons, warrant, attachment, execution, or other process issued by any of the Justices of the Marine Court in the City of New-York, or by the Clerk of said court, may be served and executed by any Marshal of said City." This provision operated as a modification of the act of 1857 (chapter 295, section 1,) which declared that all process (except summons) issuing out of said court should "be directed to and served by the sheriff of the City and County of New-York," and the effect of the modification was that executions on judgment of the Marine Court could be executed by either the Sheriff or a Marshal. (See the matter of Ott, 13 Abb. N. S., 293.) These statutes seem to have remained unchanged until the act of 1874, (chap. 620, laws of 1874, vol. 2.) The eighth section of the last cited act provides that "a judgment of the Marine Court for the sum of $25 or over, exclusive of costs, the transcript whereof is docketed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, shall have the same effect as a lien, and be enforced in the same manner as the judgments docketed in the Supreme Court in the City and County of New-York. All process except the summons shall be directed to, and executed by, the officers now prescribed by existing laws, who shall be subject to the control of the said Marine Court in respect thereto, with the like power and in same manner, and with like effect as is now by law given to and exercised by the said other courts of record." The first provision of this section operates to make a docketed judgment of the Marine Court a lien on real estate, and to provide for its enforcement, which is to be done "in the same manner as the judgments of the Court of Common Pleas." The judgments of the courts are liens, when docketed, and are enforced by execution directed